THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 53. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is a Certain Cure for Diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY,

And all diseases of the URINARY ORGANS, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD

DRUGGIST,

NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

AND

NO. [illegible] SOUTH TENTH STREET, PHILA.

Sold by all Druggists

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue.

FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings,

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well.

TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND UNSAFE REMEDIES for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU and IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures secret and delicate disorders, in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Buchu
Is the Great Diuretic.

Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla
Is the Great Blood Purifier.

Both are prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

FIRST EDITION

THE PRIZE RING.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF HEAVY WEIGHTS.

Great Mill Between Mike McCoole and Aaron Jones.

FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS A SIDE.

Meeting of the Giants.

FULL REPORT OF THE CONTEST

Mike McCoole the Victor.

SCENES IN THE RING TO-DAY.

Sketches of the Men.

THEIR PREVIOUS RECORDS IN THE P. R.

Special Telegrams to the Evening Telegraph.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

BUSSENBACK'S, Butler County, Ohio, August 31.—The great prize fight between Mike McCoole and Aaron Jones is now in progress here. The fight is for the possession of the "championship belt of the heavy weights," now held by McCoole, "the Giant of the West," and $5000.

Mike McCoole is in splendid trim, and feels confident of carrying back the golden belt to St. Louis. He weighs 181 pounds "in the clear." The fight is in progress now at this place, which is not far from the Indiana line, and about thirty-six miles from Cincinnati, so that if the authorities should interfere the battle may be finished in Indiana. Mike McCoole has bet seven thousand dollars on himself.

The bets are nearly even, but rather favor McCoole. They would be at odds on Mike, but Aaron Jones' friends are here from New York, and are full of the "ding-bats."

Aaron Jones was never in better condition. He looks magnificent, and entered the ring with great confidence. He weighs 180½ pounds, and is rather fuller than Mike.

There are over three thousand persons here, mostly "fancy men," representing twenty States.

I will apprise you hourly of the progress of the fight, by sending my despatches to the nearest telegraph station on the railroad.

SKETCHES OF THE MEN.

Aaron Jones.

Born in the county of Shropshire, England, March 1, 1833. In 1842 he went to London and acted as page to the Honorable Adolphus Cappie, son of Lord Essex, serving in this capacity fer four years, but on account of his 'sparring" notoriety, he was discharged and returned to his native village, where, for some months, he carried the hod and performed other laborious work.

The first ring fight he was engaged in took place on December 18, 1849, where, after fighting forty rounds in two hours and forty-five minutes, he was beaten by Harry Orme.

On the 24th of September, 1850, Jones again made his appearance in the ring against Bob Wade, whom he defeated after a tough battle of forty rounds, lasting exactly one hour.

May 10, 1853, Jones again fought Harry Orme, first at Bourn Bridge, when the police interfered, and the men moved their quarters to New Market, where the "beaks" again interfered and broke up the "mill." The referee then named the place of meeting, but Jones refused to fight.

July 18, 1854, he met Tom Paddock, and, after fighting 121 rounds, in two hours and twenty-four minutes, was again beaten. Tom Paddock, June 26, 1855, again whipped Aaron, after fighting 61 rounds, in one hour and twenty-seven minutes.

On the 6th of January, 1857, Aaron Jones and Tom Sayers fought for the championship of England; but after fighting 62 rounds in exactly three hours, the men, upon the advice of the referee, shook hands and retired from the ring, agreeing to meet on any day the referee should name. He named the 16th of February as the day, when the men renewed the battle, and, after fighting 65 rounds in two hours, Sayers was declared the victor.

Jones stands about 5 feet 11 inches, and his fighting weight is 12 stone, or 168 pounds. He is a well-developed man, and one who will receive a great amount of punishment without flinching. After arriving in the United States, Jones gave lessons in the "Manly Art" until the breaking out of the war, when he went South, and enlisted in the Rebel army, and at one time was Aid-de-camp to General Beauregard.

Mike McCoole.

This individual was born in a little village in the county Donegal, about thirty miles from Londonderry, in the year 1837, and is now in his thirty-first year. At a very early age he arrived in New York, and after drifting around there for some years, he pulled up stakes and came westward. He is a large, big-boned man, standing over six feet in his stockings, and measuring forty-six inches across the chest. He is, according to an old saying, "built from the ground up." His first ring fight took place in 1858, near Louisville, with Jack Neary, a tall, raw-boned Irishman, when, after fighting eight rounds in seventeen minutes, Mike was declared the victor.

His second fight took place on the 27th of June, 1859, twelve miles above Louisville, within the borders of the State of Indiana. Bill Blake, alias Dublin Tricks, was his competitor on this occasion, the stakes being a purse of $2000. This was a hard contest—the tug of war that arose from the conflict of Greek with Greek. Mike had his nasal organ fearfully damaged on this occasion, his eyes nearly closed, and was much bruised generally. He stood up to the work, however, manfully, and finally succeeded in knocking Blake out of time, and winning the purse.

His third fight took place at New Orleans, with Tom Jennings, in May, 1861; when, after fighting twenty-seven rounds in thirty-three minutes, Mike bore off the laurels.

His fourth fight took place at Havre-de-Grace, Maryland, against Joe Coburn, for $1000 a side and the championship, when, after fighting sixty seven rounds, in one hour and nineteen minutes, Coburn was declared champion and victor, scarcely receiving a scratch.

The fifth and last fight took place in Alton, Illinois, September 19, 1866, when he easily worsted Bill Davis, in thirty-four rounds and thirty-four minutes.

[Second Despatch.]

THE SECONDS.

BUTLER COUNTY, Ohio, August 31.—McCoole's seconds are Dennis O'Brien and Pat. Coyle. Jones' seconds are Jim Cussic and Jerry Donnivan

THE VISITORS.

The train, composed of thirty-five cars and containing three thousand people, came to a halt at Busenback's farm, where the crowd landed at 6·15.

THE RING PREPARED.

A suitable spot having been selected, the ring was formed, and the stakes fixed.

CONDITION OF THE BOYS.

Jones and McCoole are in comfortable quarters near by, and both are reported to be in magnificent condition.

FIGHTING WEIGHTS.

The fighting weight of Jones is said to be one hundred and seventy-five pounds, while that of McCoole is placed at one hundred and ninety pounds. McCoole has gained three pounds within the last three days.

ON THEIR GOOD BEHAVIOR.

The crowd is very orderly and well-behaved.

[Third Despatch.]

THE PRIZE FIGHT IN PROGRESS.

August 31—10 o'clock.—The battle did not commence until nearly 8 o'clock, owing to a report that the authorities were on the alert to arrest the contestants. The men came up boldly on the initiative rounds, both confident and in good humor. The first ten rounds were models of the fistic art.

I will send full details of the contest by telegraph from Cincinnati.

[Fourth Despatch.]

END OF THE FIGHT—M'COOLE THE WINNER.

CINCINNATI, August 31—Noon.—The prize fight was concluded about half-past 11 o'clock, at the thirty-fourth round, when Jones came up manfully, but after some heavy sparring was knocked down by Mike McCoole. The referee called time, but Aaron was still insensible, and his seconds threw up the sponge, and the referee decided that Mike McCoole was the victor, and was still entitled to the golden belt.

M'COOLE'S GAINS.

Mike wins nearly ten thousand dollars on the fight,

HON. JOHN MORRISSEY'S LOSS.

Hon. John Morrissey loses heavily on Aaron Jones, it is reported. A great deal of money has changed hands on the fight. Jones, McCoole and all of the "fancy" men have returned to this city.

JONES' INJURIES.

Aaron Jones is being attended by able physicians and experienced nurses. His injuries are not very serious.

GENEROSITY OF THE VICTOR.

Mike McCoole has written a note to Jones, asking him to accept a check for $500 and the kind offices of his (McCoole's) friends.

[*Continued in Third Edition.*]

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Details of the Great Mill—The Opening of the Battle—Description of the Rounds, Etc. Etc.

To the Associated Press.

BUSENBACK'S STATION, Butler county, Ohio, August 31—7 A. M.—Commencing at midnight last night, the Hamilton and Dayton depot was the theatre of unexampled excitement. The depot soon filled with an eager and restless throng, but the long lines of empty cars were kept locked, and not till half-past 2 were they opened. About thirty cars in the depot were devoted to the excursionists, and five minutes after they were unlocked every seat was taken, and the aisles crowded by persons unable to obtain seats.

Though there was a great deal of noise, jostling, hurry and bustling, no disorderly conduct was noticeable. By three o'clock not less than 1800 persons were on the train. At 3·30 the train glided away on its journey. The cars moved in two trains, every car of which was densely filled. The members of the press congregated in one car, filling it to repletion.

Representatives are present from New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, Detroit, Dayton, Cleveland, and many other places. Whatever element of the roughs or rowdies was on board, it did not make itself obnoxious, nor even suspicious. The proportion of respectability was in the majority. It would not have been easy to foretold from appearances what mission the excursion party was on. It looked as much like a big political delegation or a general stag pic-nic party as anything else.

At 20 minutes 4 the trains passed Glendale, and at a quarter before 6 A. M. ran into Hamilton, it being then broad daylight. Here a stop of twenty minutes was made, and a cloud of passengers made a peaceable but eager raid on a German saloon for their morning libations. The train started again and a few minutes after 6 reached the point of debarkation, which is Brisinbard's, six miles north of Hamilton and thirty-one from Cincinnati. The site for pitching the ring is in a pretty grove of oaks and walnut trees on the west of the railroad, and but two miles walk from the track.

Jerry Donavan, Jones' trainer, appeared on the scene, and at this hour the men are still forming the ring, and the two thousand persons assembled are as good-natured and orderly as if on a picnic. Many are engaged in reading the morning papers, which have just arrived. Others are carrying fence-rails, with the futile expectation of forming seats. Many prominent Cincinnatians are present.

The morning is a gem of good weather. The air is cool and elastic, and the sky is unclouded. The sunlight has an autumnal clearness, and altogether the morning is a strange contrast to the bloody spectacle soon to be enacted in the ring now being traced. The outside ring is about one hundred and twenty feet in diameter, and the inside, ring of the regulation size, is on a level piece of forest sward, and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of trees, which form nearly a complete circle. The indications now are that the fight will be witnessed by 2500 people, which will form a big girdle 8 or 9 deep around the combatants.

8 o'clock A. M.—The ring is still unfinished. The ground is very hard, and before the stakes can be driven holes have to be dug with crowbars.

Aaron Jones spent last night three and a half miles from the spot, at the house of a farmer. McCoole was domiciled at Middletown, nine miles away.

Very little betting seems to be going on. All the bets taken are even, though Jones is rather the favorite for all three events—first blood, first knock-down, and final victory.

McCoole and his friends are very quiet, and are not slashing around with hundred-dollar bills in their fingers. The men have not yet arrived. Some of the spectators have settled down for naps on the outskirts of the crowd, and a few additional spectators are arriving on foot and by trains.

8·45 A. M.—The ring is now formed, and all in great confusion. The spectators are deployed in a large circle fifteen feet from the inner ropes. The reporters have seats three from the ropes. Between the general lookers-on and the reporters is a cordon of ring-keepers armed with heavy cudgels. By actual count, the reporters number 61.

During the wait for the men, Mr. Clarke, of St. Louis, on behalf of Elliot, of Cleveland, announced he is authorized to challenge the winner of the fight for $1000. No prominent pugilists seem to be here from abroad, except Barney Aaron.

9·25 A. M.—Jones' seconds, James Cussick and Jerry Donovan, entered the ring, the latter carrying Jones' fighting shoes, a pair of light calf-skins, high laced, provided with two spikes in the soles and one in the heel. Since the crowd has all gathered around the ring, the most practised judges compute it at 3500 persons.

McCoole and his seconds, Jerry O'Brien and Sherman Thruston, soon followed.

A Card from Mrs. Therese Yelverton.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR:—A friend having forwarded me a copy of your journal, I cannot refrain from acknowledging to the editor, as also to his readers, the deep gratification which the perusal of his article upon my case has afforded me. I was not prepared for the kind interest manifested for me in that distant land. I had not anticipated that the cry of my wrongs had awakened so powerful an echo on the other side of the Atlantic. In my solitary struggle for right and honor (for solitary a woman deserted by her husband must ever be), I little deemed, even in the silent watches of the night, that the eyes o. a great nation were fixed upon me, observing my perilous course, marking if I should stand or fall in the battle of life—noting whether I should suffer and be strong, or succumb a victim like so many other poor victims, not merely to man's perfidy, but to a great social wrong—a nation's iniquitous, obsolete, and effete laws remaining on the statute book a cloak for infamy of the deepest dye. I had not fully realized until now, that the sympathy of the just and noble sustains, though unknown, the oppressed martyrs as well to laws as to religion. But it is suddenly revealed to my wearied soul, like a bright opening in the heavens when the storm is at the darkest, that one ray of sympathy from out the vast chaos of dim distance, is like the light discovered by the bewildered mariner, thrilling hope through his heart's core, for it tells him of another heart regarding him and bravely responsive to his own. True as it is that "union is power," so also is sympathy strength. How often the clasp of a friendly hand, in the hour fraught with impending fate, is a stronger shield than a buckler of steel, or coat of mail! Pleasant it is to me, whose pleasures are numbered few, to grasp this mystic stranger-hand of a great people, whose highest aspirations tend ever towards truth and justice, as exemplified by their brilliant, arrow-like ascent among the nations of the earth, there to reign and rule by the omnipotence of will. For all that springs and flourishes and strikes upward, comes from a germ sound and true. The love of rectitude marks the grandeur of soul, the highest approach to the Divine under the type human. Woe, it seems to me, shall wait near man or nation who falsifies his conscience for reasons of expediency—who makes or administers laws against equity, to enslave a million of consciences to enslave a political policy of a so-called religion of State, to sanction by law that marriage vows are mockeries if (according to the 19th of George II) they have been exchanged between Protestant and Catholic, ignorant at the time of law or fact. Either party can repudiate the marriage by setting up a previous profession of religion; and yet, to decide whether this legal monstrosity be right or wrong, has required seven years of litigation before the Courts of the United Kingdom! To decide whether bigamy has been committed by a man who, assuming Catholicity, marries a Catholic lady, and subsequently adopting Protestantism, marries a Protestant, has required all the legal acumen of the kingdom, at a cost of £20,000—at a cost (alas! who shall estimate the amount?) of misery. The latest, not the least, decision declines in the discretion of the Court to ascertain whether such facts are right or wrong, but leaves the question open to another seven years' litigation under the mantle of justice. In Scotland it has been my unfortunate destiny to become the victim to mouldering, barbarous laws, viz., of putting to silence, by which a man has been able to keep his first wife at bay for seven years, while he enjoys the fortune of the second. This, also, is a knotty point, which it has taken the court seven years to decide. Suffice it to say, they have not yet accomplished the feat of putting me to silence. Such, however, are the facilities for polygamy available by the Irish and Scotch laws. I pray you to excuse my intruding upon your valuable space with private as well as public grievances; but your kind interest must form my apology, and I beg you to accept the assurance of my sincere appreciation.

THERESE YELVERTON.

PARIS, August 16, 1867.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

A Proclamation of Amnesty to be Issued by the President—The Full History of the Sickles Affair.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—There is reason to believe that in a few days the President will issue an important proclamation of amnesty, supplemental to that issued on the 29th of May, 1865. It will not proclaim universal amesty, but will enlarge the fourteen classes named in that proclamation. Among the classes excepted by the latter, but which, I am assured, will be included in the coming proclamation, will be all persons who shall have been military or naval officers of the Confederate Government, who are below the rank of Brigadier-General in the army, or captain in the navy; also all persons who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the Rebel Government; also who have been engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities. Other details are yet to be arranged, which may delay the issuance of the proclamation for at least a week yet, but it is probable that it will be decided to pardon all persons except high officials who may be on bail for trial, before or after conviction.

The Cabinet to-day had before them a complete record of the proceedings between General Grant and General Sickles relative to the latter's course in North Carolina in interfering with the process issuing from a United States Court, and which eventually led to Sickles' prompt removal by the President. This record it was decided to publish, and it will be given out in Monday's papers. The correspondence, however, with General Grant, which is spicy and interesting, will not be made public at the same time, though it was read at to-day's Cabinet meeting. It appears from this that when General Sickles' military officers prohibited the execution of a civil process from the United States Court, the United States District Attorney reported the fact to the Attorney-General, and General Grant was informed of it. Believing at that time that he had the power to annul or modify the orders from military commanders, General Grant telegraphed to General Sickles to modify his Order No. 10, under which his subordinates obstructed the United States Courts, so as to obviate such obstructions in future. General Sickles replied to Grant asking that the latter's order of supervision might be held in abeyance until he (Sickles) could explain by mail. When this explanation arrived it appeared to be a plausible statement, showing that Order No. 10 protected the people from summary executions for debt, and that it gave great satisfaction to the States of North and South Carolina. General Grant thereupen telegraphs Sickles the important fact that he withdraws his order to him to modify Order No. 10, thus leaving the latter in force. At this remarkable stage of affairs, the United States Marshal of North Carolina steps in and again attempts to serve the civil process, but is resisted by Sickles, by virtue of the continuance in full effect of his order. These facts were reported here, when the Executive directed the United States District Aitorney to procure an indictment against one Daniel E. Sickles for a violation of the criminal laws of the United States in obstructing a United States Court. General Sickles, hearing of this, at once telegraphed to General Grant in a spirit of fierce denunciation of the step, declaring that he (Sickles), as commander of a military district created by an act of Congress, was not amenable to any grand jury or United States Marshal or United States District Attorney, and intimated that he would answer to no indictment founded on that charge. It does not appear, I believe, that General Grant answered this, but it does appear that the President of the United States gave an order on last Monday which removed Sickles, and thus vindicated the judiciary of the Government, and secured the execution of a process issued by the highest judicial officer in the land. The full correspondence, of which the above is an abstract, will probably be made public in due time.—*N. Y. World.*

NAPOLEON ON THE CRISIS.

Speech of the Emperor on the Bourse at Lille—"Certain Journals" the War Alarmists—His Majesty a Pacificator.

LILLE, France, August 30—P. M.—The Emperor Napoleon, who has been lately in Arras, north-northeast of this town, appeared on the Bourse here this morning, having experienced a slight delay on his journey towards Paris. His Majesty enjoyed a warm reception, and delivered this emphatic speech to the assembled representatives of the interests of the financiers and manufacturers.

The Emperor said:—"Business would progress better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope that commerce will improve with the certainty of peace, and I shall do everything in my power to re-establish confidence."

AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS.

The Missouri Radicals Rule Grant Out—A Duel on the Tapis—The Overland Mail—The Suit against Hannibal City.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—Leading radicals here are puzzled about Grant's conduct. The *Democrat* this morning refers to Grant as "a sphinx, whose words are inexplicable," and says he has forfeited radical confidence. Rumor, well founded, is in circulation that two prominent German physicians have left town to fight a duel. The overland mail, per Smoky Hill route, is again arriving regularly. Letters were received from San Francisco to-day in twenty days. Alley, who sues the city of Hannibal for $250,000, has asked for an attachment against the entire property of the prominent citizens of that town.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The European Markets To-Day.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, August 31—Noon.—United States Five-twenties, 73⅞; Illinois Central, 70¾; Erie, 45.

PARIS, August 31.—The pacific speeches by the Emperor have had an effect on the Bourse, and the Rentes are firmer and higher.

LIVERPOOL, August 31—Noon.—Cotton is drooping. Sales of 7000 bales. Quotations unaltered.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Reading, 104½; Canton Company, 47; Erie, 70½; Cleveland and Toledo, 126½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 165¾; Michigan Central, 116⅝; Michigan Southern, 85⅝; New York Central, 195⅝; Illinois Central, 120; Cumberland preferred, 34¼; Virginia sixes, 56; Missouri sixes, 86¾; Hudson River, 124½; U. S. five-twenties, 1862, 114⅝; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 110⅞; new issue, 108¼; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 1st issue, 107⅝; all others, 107⅜. Gold, 141¾.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Cotton dull at 27c. Flour quiet; sales of 5000 barrels—State and Western unchanged; Southern, $9@13. Wheat quiet and steady; sales of 3000 bushels; white Michigan, $2·55; amber Southern $2·30. Corn firmer; sales of 46,000 bushels; mixed Western, $1·14@1·15. Oats quiet. Provisions quiet. Pork heavy; new Mess, $23·50@23·75. Whisky quiet.

THE CORIELL-DURGAN TRAGEDY.

Dr. Coriell and Bridget's Confession.

As soon as we learned the details of Bridget Durgan's confession yesterday, we despatched a reporter to Newmarket, N. J., where Dr. William Wallace Coriell, the husband of the murdered woman, resides. Our reporter called upon Dr. Coriell, whom he found at the house in which the tragedy was enacted, and conversed freely with him concerning the statements of Bridget with regard to the motive that induced the crime. Dr. Coriell, as was to be anticipated on a day that recalled so vividly the occurrence that had made him a widower and rendered his child motherless, was in an agony of grief. He spoke passionately of his fondness for his wife, and denounced with vehemence the woman who murdered her. Of the motive for the deed, he said he felt convinced now that it was not robbery, but that Bridget had somehow conceived the insane idea that she could supplant Mrs. Coriell in his affections. He dwelt upon the absurdity of such a thought, and said that neither he nor Mrs. Coriell had ever treated Bridget with any degree of familiarity.

Dr. Coriell read the confession of Bridget with a great deal of emotion. He pronounced false most of the statements in it that were matters on the face of them of which he must have had cognizance. He said he first became acquainted with Bridget when she was living as a servant at Mr. Dayton's house, about a mile and a half from Newmarket. She was ill there, and he was called upon to attend her. He next saw her when she was living at Winstead's, in New Brooklyn, where he also attended her. He denied that he had expressed a wish that she should come and reside with him, and denied all her statements to the effect that he had urged her to leave William Coriell and come and live with him. He said that she came to his house, saying that she was about to leave William Coriell's employment, and asked him to engage her; that he told her he would speak to Mrs. Coriell about it, and did so, and that Mrs. Coriell concluded to take her. With regard to Bridget's story, as related in the confession, that he brought the lounge from the sitting-room, and lay on it to watch her while she was sick, and that Mrs. Coriell remonstrated with him at this, and that he became angry, and remarked to Bridget that he wished Mrs. Coriell was dead, or out of the way, he pronounced the whole story unqualifiedly false. He said that Bridget was indeed treated with every kindness in her sickness by both himself and Mrs. Coriell, and that on one occasion he engaged an old lady named Mrs. Harris, residing in Newmarket, to sleep in the room with her, and watch her all night.

Dr. Coriell was so much affected at times while making these statements, that he could not proceed. He seemed overcome with grief, and declared that he believed he had been crazy sometimes since the terrible occurrence of the night of February 25. He is in his fortieth year, and is a small man, and hardly looks so old. His neighbors say he looks much older than he did six months ago. There is a settled sadness on his face that did not rest there, they say, before his recent trouble came upon him. Concerning the medical testimony adduced on the part of the defense at the time of Bridget Durgan's trial—especially in regard to the difference between epilepsy and catalepsy—with the object of inducing a belief that she was insane when she committed the murder, he spoke in terms of strong censure. He expressed a conviction that Bridget was in the place of eternal torments, but that, he said, could not make good the loss that he had sustained through her.—*N. Y. Times.*

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Reception in Nashua and Concord.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30.—Chief Justice Chase left Manchester yesterday morning for Nashua, in company with ex-Governor Smyth and wife. At Nashua he visited the New Hampshire General Association of Ministers, holding its annual session there, and was introduced to the association by its Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Day, of Hollis. After expressing his gratification at the honor conferred upon him, Judge Chase reminded the clergymen of the association of the duty laid upon them to impress every individual citizen with a sense of his responsibility to God and man for the right exercise of his suffrage. The time was coming, he observed, when all who were qualified to vote intelligently would have the privilege of voting, and it was important that that privilege should be exercised honestly, with a pure mind, devoid of selfishness or partisan spirit. It was one of the highest duties which could devolve on a Christian minister to inculcate this. At the close of Judge Chase's remarks, the association took a recess, to permit its members to be introduced to the Judge. Judge Chase arrived in this city by the early afternoon train from Nashua, meeting at the station here Senator Fessenden, who had been spending the day in Concord, and was about leaving for Manchester. On his arrival here Judge Chase proceeded to the residence of J. P. Tucker, Esq., where a brilliant levee was held in the evening, attended by nearly five hundred citizens and many strangers now sojourning here. Among the prominent persons present were Chief Justice Perley, Judges Bellows, Fowler, Perkins, and Dana, Senator Fogg, Mayor Abbott, ex-Mayor Willard, Adjutant-General Head, Generals Donahoe and Patterson, the Hon. E. H. Rollins, Mr. Branscomb, of St. Louis, the successful competitor of Frank Blair in the last election of members for the Missouri Legislature; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Briggs, of Ohio, and George M. Dewey, of the *Hastings* (Michigan) *Banner*. The party was largely composed of ladies, and a part of the evening was devoted to dancing, the lawn around the house having been floored for that purpose, and brilliantly illuminated by locomotive lights and Chinese lanterns. After stopping a few days in this vicinity, Judge Chase will return to Rhode Island, and will probably visit the fair of the New England Agricultural Society at Providence next week.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—The Court sat to-day, the last of the August term, to dispose of miscellaneous business.

The application to change the name of the Nautical and Engineering College of Philadelphia to that of the Polytechnic University of Philadelphia was made and argued. At the last session of the Legislature, application was made to that body by the petitioners in this case for a charter of the institution under the name of the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia; but that was refused, because the original Polytechnic College of Pennsylvania was incorporated in 1853, and had become universally known as the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, and the name of the Nautical and Engineering College was given to the school.

Then on the 26th of May last application was made before Judge Allison for the name of the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, but his Honor refused to do what the Legislature declined to do, or to undo what that great body had done; then to-day the matter came up again as a petition to have the name of the Nautical and Engineering College of Philadelphia changed to the Polytechnic University (not College) of Philadelphia. The matter was argued by both sides upon the same grounds that were gone over at the former application, which was then fully reported, and the matter was held under advisement.

A number of recognizances were forfeited, and some other such business incident to the last day of every term was disposed of.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Thomas Noble, convicted during the week of a charge of counterfeiting, was sentenced to an imprisonment of three months, having his choice between the County Prison and the Penitentiary.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, August 31, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand at a further advance. July 7·30s sold at 107, no change. 102⅝ was bid for 10-40s; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; 114⅛ for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110⅜ for '65 5-20s; and 106½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¼, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 53½@53¾, no change. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 52¼ for Reading; 57 for Minehill; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 62 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 28½ for Spruce and Pine; 13½ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 59½, an advance of ½; 140 was bid for First National; 107 for Seventh National; 57 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 59½ for Girard; 32 for Manufacturers'; 62 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 64 for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 46, no change; 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 45 for Morris Canal; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 141½; 11 A. M., 141½; 12 M., 141⅝; 1 P. M., 141⅝, a decline of ¼ on the closing prices last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.			
$1600 U S 7-30s..Jy.-ex..107		97 sh Leh N stk...is.	46
$3500 City 6s, Old.....	98	21 sh Penna R.....is.	53½
$1500 C & Am 6s, '83....	89½	12 do.....	53⅝
25 sh Girard Bank....	59¾	21 do.....	53¾

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111⅞; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108⅞; do., 1867, new, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102⅜@103; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107@107⅛; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 118¾@119; do., December, 1864, 117¾@118; do., May, 1865, 116⅞@117⅛; do., Aug. 1865, 115¼@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115⅛@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 114¼@115¼; Gold, 141¼@141⅝. Silver, 135@136½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111⅝; old 5-20s, 114¼@114½; 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 110⅛@110⅜; do., July, 108@108¼; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 102⅜@103; 7·30s, Aug., 107@107⅛; do., June, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 107⅛@107⅜. Gold, 141¼@141⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, August 31.—There is very little Quercitron Bark coming forward, and No. 1 is firm at $43 ₱ ton.

The Flour market is dull and weak, there being no inquiry for exportation, and no desire, on the part of the home trade, to purchase beyond present necessities. Small sales of superfine at $7@7·50 ₱ barrel; old stock extras at $8@8·75; new wheat do. at $9·50@10·50; do. do. extra family at $11@12·50; choice Northwestern do. do. at $11·75@12·25, and fancy at $13@14. There is but little Rye Flour or Corn Meal here. We quote the former at $9 ₱ barrel.

The offerings of Wheat are increasing, and prices are drooping; sales of 30,000 bushels common and prime red at $2·30@2·45, and 300 bushels Kentucky white at $2·70. There is more doing in Rye, and 3000 bushels new sold at $1·50@1·60 for new Southern and Western. Corn is in better demand, and 5000 bushels sold at $1·24½@1·25 for Western and Pennsylvania yellow, and $1·22@1·24 for mixed. Oats are unsettled, and range from 40 to 68c. for damaged and prime.

In Groceries and Provisions no change, and there is not much doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 31.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....63 | 11 A. M.....74 | 2 P. M.....79

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Ship R. H. Tucker, Clark, Wiscasset, Peter Wright & Son.
Schr J. B. Myers, Ellwood, New Bedford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr M. Hunter, Ord, Portland, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Acorn, Ray, Alloway's creek, Harris & Bro.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Lucida, Bissett, 11 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr B. Young, Davis, from Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to R. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Marsh, 3 days from James river, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr I. H. Herts, Gray, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to captain.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, from Boston.
Schr J. A. Myers, Ellwood, from Providence.
Schr P. A. Johnson, Dunnock, from Choptank.
Sloop Lucy, Townsend, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Brig Agent, from Genoa.
Brig La Criolla, Jordan, from Nassau.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 30—6 A. M.—A ship is now passing in, in tow of steam-tug America, supposed to be the Wyoming, from Liverpool.

Ship Charles Davenport, for New Orleans, and all the fleet mentioned in my last, went to sea yesterday morning. Barque Orchilla, for Charlestown, went out this morning.

The U. S. ship Portsmouth remains at the Breakwater. Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Gen. Banks, Ketchum, hence, at Providence 29th inst.

Brig Birchard and Torrey, Frisbee, from Lingan for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 28th inst.

Schr Gov. Freethy, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr C. R. Vickery, Benton, hence, at Dighton 28th instant.

Schrs H. Curtis, Haskell, and W. H. Sargent, Sargent, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 29th instant.

Schr W. P. Ritchie, Freethy, hence, at Portland 28th instant.

Schr William Borden, hence, at New London 29th instant.

Schr S. M. Aldridge, Robinson, hence, at Providence 29th inst.

Schrs S. L. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Fall River 27th inst.

Schr Mary Farrow, Congdon, hence,

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Use of Mr. Johnson's Folly.

From the N. Y. Nation.

It is not worth while to make a minute comparison between the struggle now going on at Washington and that of King Charles I and his Parliament. It would not be worth while, even if the two cases resembled each other in detail more closely than they do; for these elaborate historical parallels only serve to distract the attention from the great points at issue, and amuse more than they instruct. In the real nature of the struggle, however, there is a remarkable resemblance, and one from which we may, if we choose, derive lessons of the greatest value. Fortunately for us—still more fortunately for our Chief Magistrate—they differ widely in some respects. Charles I would hardly have lost his head or James II his crown if there had been a fixed point of time when his term of power would expire by its own limitation.

It is a most fortunate thing for the country that this struggle for power between the Executive and the legislature has been connected with and complicated by a violent dissension upon the political issues immediately before us. So superficially do most people think upon the fundamental principles of politics, so great are the attractions of a strong government such as the war gave us, and so ready are we in general to let things take care of themselves, that probably nothing less intense than a political quarrel could have brought our community either to see in what direction we were drifting, or to desire to withstand the current. As it was, the dispute upon the immediate practical issues went on for months, all the time growing hotter and fiercer, before it began to be generally seen that something more vital even than reconstruction was at stake, and that the President had been exercising a dangerous degree of power, which only his own bad faith and bad temper had at last overthrown.

The question over which we have been contending all these months is one worth the delay, expense, and bad blood which it has occasioned. For it lies at the very foundation of any political system to determine what is the ruling power in the last resort. When our Constitution was established, Montesquieu's theory of the co-ordination of the three departments of government was accepted as a fundamental principle, and incorporated in the new organic law. It was a great step in that day thus to vindicate the independence of the judiciary and the legislature, and by this free the fountains of law and justice from the absolute control of the monarch. But no theory could prevent the three departments from trying their strength against one another, or decide that in that case the weakest should not go the wall. If the Supreme Court should give a decision adverse to the moral sense of the nation, not even the memory of Jay and Marshall could help it from being overridden by the popular will. And if the President should choose to measure his strength with Congress, it would very soon appear that, of the three departments, the legislature possesses the power, and that, possessing the power, it will be master first or last.

The real value of the doctrine of the equality of the departments is two-fold. The first is historical, that it freed, as we have said above, the legislature and the judiciary from the control of the executive, in which, in past ages, they have always been. In the next place, it lays down a rule in accordance with which the powers of government may be best organized. If the functions of the three departments are skilfully and clearly defined, there will be no temptation in ordinary times to overstep the prescribed bounds, and one could hardly decide off-hand that the power which condemns a man to jail or that which pardons him out is not the strongest power in the State. To a superficial view the Legislature appears the weakest of the three; its power is latent, but *it is there*, ready to be called into actual exercise: and he is either a very brave or a very foolish man who ventures, in the light of historical experience, to provoke it.

The ignominious overthrow of the President by Congress is not, therefore, a political revolution, but the effect of a rapid development of the natural tendencies of the Constitution. It is precisely the change which is going on in England, only that here a weak, shallow, and obstinate President has caused it to be much more violent and rapid than it has been there. Let another George III or IV come upon the throne, and we shall be very likely to see the power of Parliament exalted even more triumphantly than that of Congress has been. Even if it were a revolution, however, we should not for that reason deprecate it. A constitution which does not accommodate itself to the changing needs of those who live under it, had better perish; and if the opinions and necessities of the public have undergone a revolution, the Constitution should do the same. If it is a revolution, we are peculiarly fortunate—all the more so on the heels of a tremendous war—to have it accomplished peaceably.

But the truth is that this victory of Congress does not work a revolution, but prevent one. All through the war the Democratic newspapers were telling us that we were suffering the President to establish a centralized absolutism. They were right: and that would have been a real revolution, not merely destroying the balance of power in the departments of government, but placing them again upon the basis that existed before their independence was acknowledged in theory. That danger is past, and now the same newspapers are making the same outcry at the usurpations of Congress. Are they right now, as they were then? If the peril is a real one, the factiousness of their criticism should not blind us to its truth.

In the first place, the power which Congress is now, as we admit, exercising in an extraordinary degree, is, as we have shown, a real and essential power of a legislature in a free State. The possession of power is certainly no excuse for using it badly; nor does power necessarily imply right; that Congress can override the Executive does not prove that it can do so legally. But legislation is the undoubted right of Congress; and we claim that prescribing the terms and conditions of reconstruction is a purely legislative act, and therefore belongs properly to Congress. If, in doing this, or in the struggle which has grown out of it, Congress has pushed its legitimate authority to an unreasonable extent, or has stretched its power beyond the limits of right, the responsibility rests chiefly with him who began to play at usurpation.

After all, even admitting that Congress has encroached upon the functions of the Executive, legislative usurpation is not, like executive, susceptible of systematic and continuous exercise. A legislative body may, at seasons of great excitement, and under the influence of strong passion, act for a short time with energy and despatch; but it can only be for a short time. The natural disposition of a large body is to slowness and indecision, and this will surely prevent a continuance of such encroachments for any long time. When the times demand, a legislature will show that it possesses the chief power in the State; but when the exigence has paised, it will very readily let the reins slip out of its hand again. And our American Executive is endowed with such extraordinary authority and such enormous patronage, that we need never fear but that it will succeed in the long run in maintaining all the powers which properly belong to it. Our strongest protection against executive usurpation is to recognize distinctly that Congress is the strongest power in the State, and therefore, in the last resort, the first power.

We have opposed with such arguments and with as much earnestness as we had at command the attempts made during the past year to impeach the President. We did so from the belief, which we still retain, that up to this summer he had done nothing to justify a resort to so dangerous a precedent. But we have no hesitation in saying that, should he attempt, as he seems now likely to do, to prolong the conflict between himself and Congress; should he persist in claiming for himself the right either to legislate or to judge what laws are constitutional or expedient, and by that judgment regulate his official conduct; should he, in short, either by the kind of men he selects for Cabinet ministers or for military commands, or by the instructions he gives them, show unmistakably that he aimed at nullifying a law of Congress, or executing it in a manner different from that in which the legislature intended it to be executed, it will be the bounden duty of the legislature to remove him, even if he has not proved himself guilty of any technical violations of duty. He might stay within the letter of the law and yet pardon Jefferson Davis and Breckinridge and put them both in his cabinet, and put Robert E. Lee in the War Department, but the country would not tolerate it, come what might. If he now obstinately perseveres in refusing to acknowledge his subordination to Congress, every consideration of safety and duty calls for his removal. The spirit he is displaying is the legitimate result of the extraordinary extension given to the power of the executive during the war. It must be crushed at once, and crushed so sternly and effectually that no future President will ever allow it to take possession of him.

The Issue between the President and the People.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The worst deeds—acts of the most fatal consequence—are often committed in the holiest name. James Buchanan acted on the principle that if one portion of the Union secedes, the other portion has no right of coercion; and he appealed in proof to the object of the people's veneration—the Federal Constitution. Had the people followed his lead, the South would have had her own way. She would have enforced her claim to take her property, including her slave property, into any part of the United States, and to use it there. The American Union would have become a slave empire. The great experiment of self-government in North America would have proved a failure. But the people, whose common sense is too strong for fine-drawn sophistry, said:—"We have a right to preserve our Union, peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must." They went to war, in spite of Buchanan's constitutional argument. Senator Andrew Johnson sustained and justified the war. He was very wrong then, or else he is very wrong now. If war is justifiable, as not in violation of the Constitution, so also are its necessary incidents. But the present state of things in the South and the provisions enacted by Congress for its regulation are, in the strictest sense, incidents to the late civil war. Mr. Johnson declared it to be his duty, under his oath of office, to veto these provisions; and ever since his veto was overruled he has done what one man may to defeat their operation. The reason he gives is that they violate the Constitution. That reason would be sound if the people of the Southern States had never levied war against the Government, and never, by that act, become public enemies.

But war gives new rights. War imposes new duties. War annuls all previous treaties, conventions, agreements, how solemn soever. The rights which these secured during peace are lost when war is waged to those who levy it. The ordinary rights of war alone remain; and these, during a civil war like ours, do not include protection under a Constitution which it was the object of those who commenced that war to destroy. By our Constitution the home and effects of the citizen are inviolate, except after warrant issued, upon probable cause and under oath, specially describing the premises. Does this apply to the house of a Rebel in an insurrectionary State? The Constitution declares that the citizen shall not be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law. But what process of law did we serve on the Confederates at Antietam or Gettysburg before we opened a battery on their ranks? What process of law preceded the confinement of our prisoners of war, or our appropriation of the enemy's ammunition or commissary stores? The Constitution is admirable in its place, but it does not embrace all subjects. It has no article treating of the rights of war. Its framers well knew that the nation might engage in war, foreign or civil; but they knew, also, that for such a contingency there were rules provided outside of the Constitution. They knew that we were not only a nation whose organic law was embodied in a written Constitution, but also one of the society of civilized nations, the laws governing which spring from the common consent and usage of that society. They knew that we were bound by these laws, but they did not think it necessary or proper to insert them in the Constitution.

Mr. Johnson alleges, in justification of the exertions he has made, and is making, to defeat the will of Congress, that the constitutional rights of Southern citizens, suspended only during war, revive as soon as the enemy lays down his arms. That is bad law. A treaty, or any other compact, made during peace and cancelled by war, does not revive with the cessation of hostilities. The matter is then as open to negotiation as if no treaty or compact had been made. A treaty in the same words, or with different conditions, may be entered into; but this depends on the concurrence of the parties who may contract. It avails, therefore, nothing to tell us that the Constitution provides that each State shall be represented in the Lower House, that no State shall, without its consent, be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate; and that inasmuch as Congress withholds from the ex-insurrectionary States representation in the House and the Senate, the Constitution suffers violation. It suffers violation just as much as it did during the Rebellion, when the enemy was deprived of his life, liberty, and property, without due process of civil law—just as much, and no more. The incidents of war do not cease as soon as the sword is sheathed. A just war is waged, not for the purpose of destruction, but of security. The war over, important duties press upon the victor. Every publicist of repute has set forth (what common sense suggests) that a victorious nation ought to protect itself, not only against immediate, but against prospective danger. Vattel says:—

"When a conqueror has subdued a hostile nation, he may, if prudence so require, render her incapable of doing mischief with the same ease in future. * * * If the safety of the State lies at stake, our precaution and foresight cannot be extended too far. Must we delay to avert our ruin till it has become inevitable? * * * An injury gives a right to provide for our future safety by depriving the unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us."

If these words stood in the Constitution, would Mr. Johnson assert that Congress had overstepped its duty? that it had no right to provide for the future safety of the nation "by depriving the unjust aggressor of the means of injuring us?" But is the right less clear or the duty less imperative because these are set forth in the Law of Nations and not in our organic law? Does patriotism, according to Mr. Johnson, consist in ignoring International law? "The Constitution, the whole Constitution," that is well; but "nothing but the Constitution," is that the Presidential doctrine? It is related, as our readers may remember, of a certain Moslem Vandal, conqueror of Alexandria, that when the fate of its celebrated library was referred to him, he consigned it to the flames, declaring:—"If these Greek writings agree with the Koran they are useless, and need not be preserved; if they disagree, they are pernicious, and ought to be destroyed." Are the pages of Grotius and Vattel good for nothing better than to be used as fuel to heat the baths of the White House? Is President Johnson, in the nineteenth century, but as far advanced in liberality of sentiment as Caliph Omar was in the seventh? At all events, we consider his position to-day less tenable than that of Buchanan in 1860. Buchanan appealed to the Constitution against what he foresaw would be a terrible war, marked with incalculable bloodshed, to be followed by sectional heart-burnings after its close. The war is fought through; there are half a million of dead; three thousand millions are expended. Johnson, approving the sacrifices which the nation has made, sets himself to render her past sacrifices futile and unavailing, to defeat the efforts of her prudence and foresight, to circumvent her endeavors to provide for her future safety. He thinks we have a right to destroy, but not to save; a right to fight the battle, but no right to secure the best fruits of victory.

It may be, however—let us put upon the President's warfare against Congress the most charitable interpretation we can—it may be that he approves the object of the Reconstruction acts, desires to see the South deprived of power to injure us in the future, but that he disapproves the manner in which this is done. Under this, the most favorable supposition, how stands the case? The people, through their Representatives, have decided that, to secure the public safety, reconstruction shall be effected in one way; the President is determined it shall be brought about in another. Who has a right to decide, Andrew Johnson or the people? they who fought the battle and have to pay the score, or a man never voted for as President, whom the people neither love nor trust?

The issue, be it remembered, is not whether the plan of reconstruction as devised by the people through their representatives, and passed by overwhelming majorities, is the best and wisest that could have been contrived. The real issue is much simpler than this. It turns on the question, Who had a right to devise and to pass it? Who had a right to judge how carefully guarded it should be? how stringent should be its several enactments? There is but one answer possible to these questions; and, for that reason, there can be but one solution of the present difficulties. We do not want a king here, nor any one arrogating more than kingly authority. We intend that our laws, when passed by the legislative authority, shall be executed by our Chief Magistrate, not feebly, carelessly, protestingly, but faithfully and earnestly, according to their spirit and intent. If one man will not do this, another can be found who will. Everything is possible, except that the popular will should be defied and defeated. That has never happened in all our past history; it will not happen now.

Whatever we do will be done, we hope and believe, quietly, deliberately—with no undue excitement, but also with no weak hesitation. The framers of the Constitution would not have provided remedies for extreme cases if they had not intended that, if such cases occurred, the remedies should be applied. We shall look forward to the developments of the next three months with much interest, with some hope that extremities will yet be avoided: but whether this be so or not, with no apprehension.

The Impending Crisis in Europe.

From the N. Y. Times.

The mystical utterance of Napoleon at Arras, where his family name is held in more veneration than in any other part of France, is none the less an omen of new political disturbance for Europe, that it seems to have been immediately provoked by the sharp and dangerous thrusts of the domestic opponents of Cæsarism. Read in the light of the recent attacks upon the Emperor's foreign policy in the Legislative body and in the Liberal press, the Arras speech is comprehensible enough. It is doubtless intended as a defense of the conference at Salzburg, and as an intimation to King William and his Minister that the process of consolidating the German States under the sovereignty of Prussia has reached the limits where other independent States can look on indifferent. But primarily, the Emperor's words, clothed as they were in the obscure phraseology which seems to be an essential part of his craft, conveyed a challenge to the French opposition, and proclaimed a defiance of their influence and power.

A few days before the speech was delivered, the Paris *Temps*—speaking for the French Opposition—had met the attacks of the leading Prussian journal on the warlike temper of the opponents of the Imperial dynasty, by a keen and scathing analysis of the domestic politics of the Empire. How can it be possible, said the *Temps* (in effect), that the Emperor's Government should oppose the complete unification of Germany? Was he not the first to proclaim the principle of nationalities? Who but he should stand sponsor to-day for territorial readjustments regulated by that principle? The disposition of the Emperor to revive the quarrel over the Prussian acquisitions, the *Temps* thinks may be admitted. But the Prussian press should not confound that disposition with the temper of the French nation, nor should the organ of Prussia venture to doubt the Emperor's continued faith in the principle of unification as applied to communities of the same race.

The internal condition of France, the *Temps* holds, must be taken into account before any clear or correct estimate can be made of the Emperor's intentions. "At the present point," it says, "at which matters have arrived, after the awakening of public opinion—after the Mexican disaster, after the struggle of last session, after the hopes to which the letter of the 19th of January gave life, and which at present scarcely remain hopes—after all this, there is no exaggeration in saying that our Government finds itself between the horns of this dilemma—either to satisfy the legitimate demands of liberal opinion or to impose silence upon it by the loud brutal roar of the cannon." Chafing under this thrust, which is but a condensed expression of the Opposition speeches in the Legislature during the last weeks of the session, the Emperor replies at Arras, as reported by the cable. Weak Governments, he thinks, may conjure up the phantom of a foreign war in order to divert attention from home troubles. But a Government like his own, based on the will of the people, will do nothing of the sort. It will only keep itself prepared to fight when the national honor is compromised.

The scope and gist of the utterance, as foreshadowing an open quarrel with the leading German power, would be better interpreted if the Emperor's views of what constitutes national honor were less liable to misinterpretation. In the Mexican enterprise the national honor, as estimated by the French people themselves—inside and outside of the Legislative body—was indifferently consulted. In the premature attempt to patch up a peace between the rival German powers, immediately before the decisive battle of Sadowa, the honor of France was surely more or less compromised; and the authority of France as an arbiter in the reconstruction of Central Europe was surely called in question with an abruptness which a powerful and sensitive nation could not but deeply feel. The demand for territorial compensation on the Rhine, made hastily, and withdrawn almost as soon as made, may not have involved the honor of France, but the firm refusal of Prussia gave King William's Minister a *prestige* in the eyes of Europe and the world, probably greater than that which he had won in overturning the leadership of Federal Germany. When M. Bismark presented his master with half a dozen principalities and brought four million new subjects under the dominion of Prussia, he carried into effect a political purpose for which nearly all the communities concerned had been for years preparing themselves. It was a great task, doubtless, and its accomplishment naturally placed the Minister of Prussia in the front rank of European statesmen. But it was, after all, but an expansion of the idea which led to the Holstein raid on Denmark. The principalities were prepared for the change. Political opinion had ripened; and the process of unification began almost in the high latitude of Duppel, or the extreme northwestern boundary of German colonization. But great as was the credit gained for the Prussian Minister, when he took advantage at the proper time of the common sentiment of nationality in the separate provinces, he did vastly more to establish the power and authority of Prussia in Europe when he declined to consent to any rectification of the Rhenish boundary line. If the demand for such a rectification was honestly conceived, the honor of France, it might have been supposed, would have required that the demand should be satisfied. It was hardly a compensation for the abrupt rejection of the claims of France, one would think, that, under the provisions of the treaty of London, Luxembourg has ceased to be a federal fortress. The accomplishment of that was the work of the neutral powers. In like manner, the appeal of the Emperor's Government for a settlement of the Schleswig question which should be in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty of Prague, is treated with an indifference at Berlin which is almost contemptuous. The only rejoinder to it seems to come in the shape of the merciless lashings of the North-German press. These, the cable informs us, indicate each day a more savage feeling of resentment among the people of Prussia. And only Thursday we had a despatch saying that France and Austria have so far backed out of their pretensions to regulate the Schleswig question, as to unite in dissuading Denmark from insisting upon her right to recover Duppel and Alsen from Prussia.

It is hardly possible that these repeated humiliations can lead to any result but open war. The pride of France has been wounded in a way which would force a challenge to Prussia, even if the policy of the imperial dynasty dictated peace. The outbreak, when it comes, moreover, will not be in one quarter alone. The speech of Lord Derby on the Eastern question, which we published Thursday—strictly guarded as it was—shows how small a spark would light up a conflagration along the shores of the Bosphorus. In the demand made by the leading powers upon the Government of the Sultan for a more liberal policy in regard to his Christian subjects, England has refused to join. Prussia and France have joined with Russia in urging reforms. The indifferent attitude of England as, the closest ally of Turkey, will itself tend to make the Sultan indifferent to remonstrances from other quarters; and France, with her hands full of the Prussian business, would not have the time or the ability—if she had the inclination—to renew the profitless contract which gave the allied armies a few days' possession of Sebastopol. On every hand the situation is gloomy, and hopes of a long continuance of peace can hardly be other than delusive.

The Revolutionary Muddle at Washington—Are We to Have a Change of Government?

From the N. Y. Herald.

The revolution presses rapidly to a focus. At the mad pace we are now driving it is evident that the people may soon be called upon to determine whether they will support the President and uphold the republic, or merge the three branches of power into a military dictatorship. The difficulties which threaten to destroy harmony of action in the Executive Department are to be attributed not to Mr. Johnson nor yet to General Grant—they are the fault of neither. The former takes the Constitution of the United States, which is placed in his hands as his political guide, and reads:—"The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States." Under this he issues his orders to his General-in-Chief, who has been taught by Congress, in the Army Appropriation act, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank. The General of the army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void." The people demand that the President execute one law. Congress in its enactment, evidently places a military censor over him, and teaches our subordinate officer that to disobey the orders of a superior is a virtue; to obey them, a crime heavily punished by the provisions of this act. In the capital no one appears to understand the problem. The President wavers in his assertion of the dignity of his office and its fundamental power, and slowly feels his way in the dark. General Grant, uncertain where he stands, makes protest as a Cabinet officer, and reluctantly obeys. Far more soldierly had it been had he obeyed without question; for the President is responsible to the people through Congress—not through General Grant.

If we are to have a dictator, let us have General Grant. We prefer him to any other. He is mild and generous in his nature. He would appoint the proconsuls who are to govern the several districts from our best army officers. These, perhaps, taught insubordination, might soon free their districts from the irksome authority of the central power and give the people an enlarged liberty. It took seventy years of civil war in Rome to culminate in a dictatorship. We may boast that, with telegraph, railroad, and steamboat, we can move faster. We may bring ours to a focus in seven years, or even less. This will prove how rapidly we have advanced in civilization.

Rome went on from step to step until political necessity forced Cæsar to the surface. The wars of England produced a Cromwell before the mad passions resulting from civil turmoil could be quieted. The French revolution ran its race, and was only forced into a regular orbit by the strong hand of Bonaparte. In the United States we have gone on in our republican theories until we have, North and South, engrafted upon our political tree enough ignorance to uproot it in such a gale as that which we are trying to weather. Intelligence is no longer the foundation principle of the republic; for, with the engrafting of the negro element upon the ignorance which already existed, we have given ignorance the power—the majority rules! Shall we halt and try to correct our mistakes, or march forward to a military dictatorship? If Grant were to carry out the orders of Congress in the spirit which dictated, them he would immediately become the exponent of a usurping power. Fortunately, thus far our great General obeys orders. General Sickles gives place to Canby, and General Sheridan reports, in accordance with the orders of the Commander-in-Chief (President Johnson), to relieve General Hancock. The latter will assume command immediately at New Orleans and carry out the Reconstruction laws of Congress.

It is impossible for Congress to strike at the executive power without giving a worse thrust at the vitals of the Republic. So long as we desire to uphold the present form of government we must sustain the President in full executive authority. If he thwarts the laws made by the people through their Congress, then impeach the President. Do not go behind him to teach insubordination and overthrow principles instead of the man; otherwise we kill where we would cure. Andrew Johnson, as a man, is of little consequence to our people. We may overturn and replace him; but how are we to overturn and replace the principles which we have voted that he shall protect? Therefore, let it be understood that he who sustains the President at this juncture sustains not the man but the executive principle. He who upholds the opposition which Congress would force upon General Grant sustains a military dictatorship, and must prepare himself for its results.

The Powers of the General.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

There is a fear in the minds of some people that President Johnson may remove Grant from the head of the army. Congress foresaw the possibility of such a thing, and prevented it at the last session by adding to the Army Appropriation bill a clause providing that—1. The headquarters of the army shall be in the city of Washington. 2. All orders and instructions relating to military operations, issued by the President or Secretary of War, shall be issued through the General of the Army, and in case of his disability, through the next in rank. 3. The General of the Army shall not be removed, suspended, or relieved from command, or assigned to duty elsewhere than at said headquarters, except at his own request, without the previous approval of the Senate; and "any orders or instructions relating to military operations issued contrary to the requirements of this section shall be null and void, and any officers who shall issue orders or instructions contrary to the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and any officer of the army who shall transmit, convey, or obey any orders or instructions so issued, contrary to the provisions of this section, knowing that such orders were so issued, shall be liable to imprisonment for not less than two nor more than twenty years, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction."

This act was approved by the President under protest, the section we have quoted being the one to which he objected. It will be noticed that the language is more explicit than that of the Tenure of Office bill, under which civil officers are protected. By evasion and indirect manœuvring Mr. Johnson got Mr. Stanton out of the Cabinet; but the head of the army is beyond his reach—the President is positively forbidden to remove that officer without the consent of the Senate. Still further to protect the District Commanders from the meddling of the President, the law compels Mr. Johnson to transmit his orders and directions through the General, and declares void any order not so transmitted. Mr. Johnson's war paper is not negotiable until it has the indorsement of General Grant.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 24

WILLIAM S. GRANT COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 22 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 6

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR OF CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR in every variety of size and style, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.

HOSIERY.

A large assortment of HOSIERY of English and German manufacture, in socks, three-quarter socks and long hose.

GLOVES.

In White, Buff, and Mode Color. For sale at

HOFMANN'S Hosiery Store, 8 5 tothe] NO. 9 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 27 1rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL

To the Finest College Rooms in the City.

Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS, Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.

The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.

The Corps of Teachers is superior.

Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.

Send for circular.

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President. PARK SPRING, Vice-President. 6 28 6m

THE MISSES DE CHARMS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1616 FILBERT Street, will be reopened on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, by MISS CARRIE S. BURNHAM.

THE COURSE OF STUDY, in addition to the branches heretofore taught, will include Latin, German, Elocution, and Vocal Music.

A MINERALOGICAL CABINET has been secured, and frequent Lectures upon Mineralogy, Botany, Astronomy, and other Natural Sciences will be given free of charge.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION, in all departments, will be given so as to enable the pupil to think and acquire for herself; and, as mental power depends so much upon the physical condition, CALISTHENIC EXERCISES will be given daily, free of charge, either in the open air or in the well-ventilated School-room.

See circulars at T. B. PUGH'S Bookstore, Bulletin Building. 8 10 sw 15t

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. An institution for the careful and thorough instruction of Young Ladies in all the branches of a complete education. Board and tuition in the Preparatory and Collegiate departments, $200 per year. *Washing. Ancient and Modern Languages*, and ornamental branches, extra. Winter Session opens September 19. For Catalogues, address REV. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., 8 6 tuths6w President.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE—DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, West Philadelphia, commences its next session on MONDAY, September 9. For circulars containing particulars apply at the School. 8 26 12t P. A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1425 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college. A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1236 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN STREET, above Spruce. The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will be reopened SEPTEMBER 2d. J. W. FAIRES, D. D., 8 24 1m* Principal.

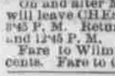
THE SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN, corner of FILBERT Street and N. W. PENN Square, will reopen on Monday, September 2. W. J. HOSTMANN, Vice President. 8 17 3w P. F. MORRIS, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SPLENDID NEW IRON Steamer EDWIN FORREST, Captain P. Bradshaw, leaves for Tacony, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, Fieldsboro', and Trenton.

Leaves 2d Pier ab. Arch.		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Aug. 24,	7 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24,	11 A. M.
Monday, " 26,	9 "	Monday, " 26,	1 P. M.
Tuesday, " 27,	10 "	Tuesday, " 27,	4 "
Wed'n'sd'y, " 28,	10 "	Wednesd'y, " 28,	2 "
Thursday, " 29,	11 "	Thursday, " 29,	5 "
Friday, " 30,	12 "	Friday, " 30,	4 "
Saturday, " 31,	12:30 P.M.	Saturday, " 31,	4 "

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way. Intermediate places, 20 cents each way. Excursion, 40 cents. [8 21 1m



FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents. On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 5:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents: excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 8 27 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—The steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Fare for the round trip..... 50 cents Single ticket..... 30 cents Chester and Marcus Hook..... 20 cents For further particulars, apply on board. 7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS FLIES (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches. HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 13 tf

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

"AS WE ARE."

Lecture by Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, at Norristown, last Evening, on the Position and Prospects of American Politics.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Hon. J. R. G. Pitkin, of Louisiana, well known as a political orator, and now on a short visit North, delivered his new lecture last night at Odd Fellows' Hall, Norristown, to a large and enthusiastic house. His subject, "As we are," received masterly treatment both in respect to the nation at large and his own immediate section. The bold, original manner of his criticism of measures and men, more especially of Presidential aspirants, was heartily received. We present as many excerpts from our report as space permits.

Mr. Pitkin opened by saying that he should speak as one who was the echo of no partisan cabal at home, and knew no other league than that of a vast loyal people; that he might perhaps affront some of his auditors, as he had many in Louisiana, but asked at least respect for his honest views. "To speak truth," said the Patriarch Photius to Pope Nicholas, "is the greatest act of charity."

In criticizing public men he said:—It is a sublime cheer that peoples, like individuals, have their reverses. The public man, who is not, as Goldsmith says, "too fond of the right to pursue the expedient," is a public enemy. The gloss of his pretext will surely and soon wear off. A polity to-day may deny a right which I do not care to claim, but that right is therefore no less mine. The moment my civil need tempts me to assert it, I revert to the tenet that debars me from it, and reproach him, living or dead, who assisted to prescribe that tenet. Such an one dared to stand in the sunlight at dawn, and sought to cast a mammoth shadow of himself ahead upon the future. We bent to it, perhaps, and called it statesmanship. But suns seek a meridian. We at last discover the shadow shrink back till a dark, sullen blot, imaged like a foul Caliban, crouches at his feet. We are avenged. Heaven bless each of the few, whose purpose is catholic enough to compass a broader area than his own petty Congressional district! As a whole, our national legislature has not led the times, nor has it even kept up therewith. The moment a Southern levee crumbles, the river seeks and fills the void; so the inevitable current of our new popular faith has swept in, around, and through the broken barriers of rebellion, and on its flood our Congress has finally, though irresolutely, been borne.

Do you thank Congress for what it has accomplished? Thank, then, the traitors who negatively showed that body what the prescience of its boasted statesmanship should have compassed three years ago—its entire duty. Before the Southern loyalist can testify his gratitude to the Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Congresses, he must fail to remember that, despite his entreaties, he was so long and so selfishly left unprotected. During an ancient siege all who were over sixty years of age were cast without the walls, that the meagre store of food within might the longer subsist those who were younger and more capable to assist the defense. In our party, there are many cowardly, yet pragmatic men, senile in politics, if not in years, who are always in the way, always seeking to lower the Republican standard just a little on its staff, always mumbling their dismal traditions, always shunning the outposts and ramparts of party, and always wadding their political guns with a timid ballot, and firing them off without aim, with closed eyes, and trembling knees. (Laughter.) If our principles lend honor, they should inspire courage; if they assure a blessing they enjoin a duty. Men who attach themselves to us for self-security rather than to render service, are worthless adherents. We need not make a breach in our defenses to eject them—simply drop them over the walls! (Cheers.)

As to impeachment, he spoke as follows:—While you stood at your windows watching the battle, its thunders smote and cracked the warped glass before your eyes. You trod the fragments under foot with a clearer view ahead. Your million neighbors did the same. The plains have been well surveyed. The issues are sharply defined, and he who seeks to distort them henceforth or is sluggish to promote them can no longer find ready *claquers* in you, and that million of neighbors. If any one thing was established in the war, it was that every obstacle to the progress of a loyal and ambitious people, whether a Rebel, tens of thousands of Rebels, or a wanton Executive, should in justice to every one of that people, high or low, who aspires with that progress, be promptly and constitutionally removed from the path. (Cheers.) The need having arisen, we have no time longer to lament and delay the duty, be the means a rifle, a rope, or a bill of impeachment! (Loud applause.) If such a bill be a fraudulent weapon now, then the rifle has been an unjust and brutal weapon in the hands of our soldiery. And yet many of our Republican Solons in Congress have striven to dam the popular ire towards our giddy chief officer. With the President as a buttress, they have cast in all the Democratic garbage the two Houses afford, and embanked themselves in it against the tide. It has, indeed, been a check, but dangerous to themselves alone. The volume of indignation is hourly rising higher; it will soon trickle over its transient impediment, then, with augmented force, burst it asunder, bury it in its roar and plash, and bear it, buttress and all, to that dark sea of oblivion whose strands are already encumbered with hundreds of as miserable wrecks! (Prolonged cheers.)

The gentleman presented at some length an objection to the Military bill, arguing its antirepublican character in one respect—that it exalted martial authority over, instead of subordinating it to, State authority through the South. He said that the district commanders should be the lieutenants of the local Governors, and that the civil authority would then be less endangered by the seditious element when martial restraints were withdrawn; since, when withdrawn, the Rebel has a new master, no longer the district commander, but one he has not been disciplined in the interim to respect, and therefore may seek to annoy—the unaided State authority. It is less important that a commander completes his registration this year or next than that every man whose name is upon the registry shall address himself in good faith to the reconstruction of his State, not through fear of the commander, but through an honest love for that State as an integral part of the Union; for I have but little confidence in the old Rebels. Hawthorne tells us of a gamester who betrayed his adverse cards to an antagonist by a scar on his forehead assuming a blood-red hue. So the traitor, upon whose brow the republic has branded "Cain," is bland in phrase, but tell him his peremptory duties, and while he listens the old rancor flushes along his scar!

Here follows his allusion to the National Convention of next year:—

Not an insignificant popular topic, and the final one of this lecture, is the next Presidential nomination. I accept the responsibility for Louisiana alone, in my comments in this connection. Classical fiction warns us by the example of Melampus, who, while captive, heard the worms declare they had nearly eaten the timbers through, and that the roof of his confine would soon fall in. He told his captors, and with them escaped destruction. Louisiana has too long had her political ear quickened by subtle chichane and plot not in some measure to apprehend the ruinous purpose of certain selfish aspirants, or at least of their heralds.

Of a certain military chief he says, he is a national picket, not a national leader. If he be a sterling officer keep him where he is. Martial exploit commends a soldier, but don't assure a statesman, especially when the doughty paladin doffs his casque, and skulks under the cowl of a political monk!

A man who is afraid of his own whispers can't reproach a people for sharing his doubts of himself. (Applause.) We want more than a hand for the sabre. Battles end, the blade is sheathed, and such an hand is henceforth passive and worthless, except to trace, as now, its idle dreams in the sand.

We want a true heart, that throbs up into a bold brain, and leaps across a candid tongue. These must signalize the servant we need to interpret the national aims by executing the national behests. (Loud applause.)

We want men—not statues of men—we may harden their shoulders with tinsel, but not with civil trust. The Egyptian veiled the face of Isis in his marbles; for one I am content with no mystery at a crisis like the present. I cannot stand back and blindly trust where I have a right to know; as a freeman, I must seek to rend off the veil, and if the veil, face and all be stone, I cannot risk my faith, as I love my national titles, upon the chance of an earnest sympathy within! In the pages of the Scandinavian Edda, we are told that certain elves, springing as maggots from the flesh of the slain giant Ymir, appeared only at night and avoided the sun, for its beams falling upon them changed them immediately into adamant. The parallel tempts a mention. Our champion in the late war was less a commander than the consolidated heart and muscle in his command; this was our giant! The triumph was due less to the strategy of a general than to the sublime purpose of the ranks. The strife ended, we hung Gen. Grant up for simply what he is henceforth, an empty armor to be reverently and gratefully remembered in history. But now we discover a maggot crawling forth from the graves of our noble soldiery, arrogating their prowess as well as his own, and minting, through ready sycophants, his claims upon the people for their best public trust.

We let the sunlight in upon him to examine these claims, and lo! he has been smitten into stone. You can extract nothing from him. If there be a heart impatient for liberty within him, could he repress it when the public ear has waited so long for the avowal? You tell me of his service, as perhaps *he* may yet do, when he draws his gauntlets over his itching palms to dictate his own nomination. I answer, I am grateful for the results achieved by an army whereof he was *one;* after the private I remember him; but his reticence has forced me to question the motive of his service, whether as much to save his country as to escape insignificance; whether any road out of Galena, Illinois, was not welcome even though ploughed via Vicksburg and Petersburg. Long as it was, it was certainly short to his ambition. If he esteem the Republican party a mere faction, the majority adverse to this opinion is too large for him to enjoy its faith—let us guard and honor the armor, as we cherish the past; let us crush the maggot, as we are jealous of the future! Do you tell me that we may imperil the loyal party in thus permitting his potential nomination by the opposition, which is now waiting for us to drop him as a crumb in its way. Should Grant consent thereto, he is still more to be shunned. No Presidential candidate can stand on an auction-block for a platform. (Cheers.) God keep us when we may ascribe our successes to party tricks alone. To be beaten upon sound, honest bases is a victory—to succeed upon false bases is a lasting defeat. You can't cast a missile into a placid stream without an expanding ripple; you can't drop a truth or a lie into the political tide and simply sink it in the Present—its result will swell steadily out and repeat itself on the Future. National expediency beckoned a man from Tennessee to the Capitol, and we must consent to our measure of his shame. Let the rebuke we have received be our admonition next June. Don't let us, like the Thebans, carry a Sphynx for a standard! Perhaps I have said too much for many ears here, but pardon a word more before I abandon the subject. You may say that Grant's letter to the President concerning Sheridan's removal indicates an inveterate Republican sympathy. I cannot discover it. In the first place, his voluntary supersedure of Stanton, knowing, as he did, the political value to us of the latter in the Cabinet, where he fought Johnson as he had fought Davis for four years, and knowing, moreover, the critical nature of the issue between the Secretary and President, savors either of cupidity or insolence. Cupidity in availing himself of any additional round of the ladder whence better to grasp at the high honor he covets; or insolence in bidding a miserably decrepit President to lean upon his puny arm and be reassured in his errors. Whichever may have been his spur, Grant has not prestige enough to atone for either to the public sense. He should husband himself better. Stanton vacates his chair, and enters the warm public heart; Grant, on assuming the chair, discovers he is the less fortunate of the two—that if the door of that heart were wide open to him before, it is barely ajar to him now. Just one week from the day he accepts his new post, he is servile to the Executive demand, a refusal to respect which he knows to have provoked Stanton's suspension, and a pledge to respect which ensured, as I believe, his own promotion—I mean Sheridan's removal. He keeps his promise too well; the President dictates his angry whim, and Grant writes it down and issues it as a "General Order." Think of a man whom even Andrew Johnson can contemn! There is no compulsion here; the service is voluntary, and barren of excuse. But his poise on the see-saw of party neutrality must still be observed. He will do just enough to appease the President, but the plank must then receive Republican tilt. Availability for either nomination tempts this; the well-anticipated public question of his conduct impels it.

What does he do? He writes a protest against what he himself abets. In the same hour, and with the same pen, he throws off his order and his remonstrance against it. Think of that! Has he vindicated himself? No; he should have resisted the Executive, as did Stanton, even though at the same cost. Was this protest meant to dissuade the President? No; he could have said much that was more cogent, and in shorter time, to his face. The letter is too dramatic in its terms to have been intended for any but the public eye. What was his motive in writing it then? This:—Sheridan has been popularly accepted as a bold exponent of Congress; to drop him it should be done tenderly, and, as one of Grant's leading Democratic apologists, the New York *World*, says, "for personal, not political reasons." I am willing to accept that judgment, though it comes from the opposition. Personally, he may sustain Sheridan; politically, he certainly buffets down the District Commander. He deals in urgent terms in his letter, because he is about to desert a man to whose prowess he owes much of the only reputation he has—a soldier's; a man who has confided in him and has reason to expect better things; a man, whose charge of infidelity he must forestall by some sort of assurance. The letter is now flaunted before our eyes; the credulous Republican reads it, and exclaims "He is with us;" the Democrat laughs over it, recalls the displacing order, and rejoins "He is with us." The question after all is here. The loyal people send Sheridan to Louisiana to render a service; because of that service he has been ordered from Louisiana by Grant. The General-in-Chief may have tied the straw of his protest upon his official boot to soften the kick, but Sheridan winced nevertheless. Grant's generalship dims. Stanton defeated him before Grant found it out, so has Sheridan, and he is now forced to confess a third victor—let us pity him for it—the Executive himself! (Cheers.)

The primary condition of our nomination should be, that he whom we summon to the Executive chair has already and unequivocally shared the frank, unswerving purpose of our loyal people; that he has not, like Henry Wilson, avoided issues till they became mere party ends, and then loudly bawled for them; that he has not, like Fessenden, rendered almost every public service under protest; that he is not, like John Sherman, who, for a year past, has smirked upon conservatism, ready to sacrifice thereto his faith, a brother, and himself; that he is not like divers other public servants, who, as respectable legislators, perhaps, have already attained the highest honors to which their talents and service seem thus far to entitle them. None of these suffice our need. Loyal Louisiana is at my shoulder when I say this, and her solicitude is painful as to your choice. Do not, I entreat you, entirely disregard her appeal. She speaks by her past sorrow and stripes, by her weary, loyal patience, and still bitter domestic discords. Tame men, or doubtful men, who cannot look the crisis, greater by far than that of 1861, manfully in the face, are tares. Why let them grow up and choke our Republican harvest? Time enough when the East is sterile of her Butlers and the West of her Chases, for us to risk our patrimony in less worthy hands. (Cheers.) He who has best befriended the Southern loyalists, whether in the field, the Cabinet, or the legislative hall, is the best, most consistent and trustworthy friend of the Republic. The citizen, who desires a so-called Conservative persuasion—*id est*, republicanism diluted with cowardice—fails to comprehend that we are building for futures—not for the next Presidential term alone—that a nation can never defer to the wrong, and apologetically pursue the right. A wounded Treason is our modern Centaur. We have removed the blood-stains, and called its robe Conservatism. It may be white and clean to the eyes of many, but the poison lurks there still. We cannot wash it out; we were prodigal of our own blood to accomplish it, but in vain. We want a nominee who will wrest it from the faction whose standard it now is; who will bear it with averted nostrils, not erect above his head, but trailing like a noisome tatter at the end of its staff, and bury it where it may rot! (Loud applause.) Conservatism is the lip of the literalist, that without probing its text, believes the Constitution by rote into the ears of conscientious interpreters of it. Conservatism sneaks on tip toe for power, and wheedles at the elbow, not convincing manfully face to face. We want no such advocates now—nay, more, it behooves us to avoid their leprous touch, but we do want an Executive in 1869 who will know no will but the people's, and no duty but to heed it; who will remember that the unabated power hurled against treason, returned like Thor's hammer to the national grasp; and who will bear the national axe, unencumbered by the fasces of old Constitutions!

Our space forbids more than the speaker's peroration:—

In conclusion, my friends, life's business is more than to crawl from our cradles and hide forevermore amid the tombs. Each has something to accomplish, and that something to bequeath and be remembered by. Our national society imposes obligations upon each as an active copartner in its government and benefits. Our ballots are due bills for its political assessments upon us. Especially are we enjoined as to the selection of those by whom that government shall be administered. Upon them still more serious considerations press. They cannot reach the blue peaks of History, or touch their royal hems of snows, by shunning the cliffs and blasts—they cannot claim the guerdons of lordly men in the past, if they fear to share the strife of their austere careers! It is not every man who, like Washington and Lincoln, from his grave may name the ages for his heirs, but he has his special embassy nevertheless. Our task as a people is a heavy one—like all great tasks, it demands sweat and pain and devout resolve. The bard has well said:—

"And all that freedom's highest aim can reach
Is but to lay proportioned loads on each."

We must delve in the dirt and wrench at the quarry before we can have the granite column; we must discover and refine the gold-crumbs before we can boast the crown. The very sails panting homeward over rich freights, and flushed with sunset, expand along a cross of spars! We are honorable in our result only as we shall have been honorable in our efforts to it. As further difficulties environ us, and they will, let us meet them with a challenge on our lips. They may clog, but cannot thwart our common purpose. Columbia was less ennobled by a royal nod than by the clank of chains. With an untiring republican faith in the hearts of our people, and a firm, honest will clenched in their hands, American liberty will yet be purified, as it is already assured. The American sentry, whose step throbbed before his sleeping bivouac like a national heart-beat, buoyant and strong, has shouted out into God's midnight an "all's well," whose music will long linger in our souls with sweet, prophetic promise. An author, who now lives out his own solemn words, has said "a dead man sits on the judgment seat and the living judges do but repeat his decisions; dead men's opinions control the living truth." God help the day, my friends, when our great national truths shall falter upon one freeman's lip after the awful adoration by our dead heroes! (Prolonged applause.)

GREAT BASE-BALL MATCH — MUTUALS VS. KEYSTONE—THE LATTER VICTORIOUS.—"Base-ball is uncertain," is a truism that none will deny who were present yesterday afternoon on the grounds at Fifth and Penn streets, Camden, on the occasion of the great game between the Mutual Club, of New York, and the Keystone, of Philadelphia, and in which an example was given of how a plucky nine can pull victory out of the fire against apparently overwhelming odds. The game was in some parts exceedingly well played, although at other times in both clubs muffinism reigned. At 2:45 both nines appeared upon the field, and Mr. Malone, of the Quaker City Club, was chosen umpire, a most excellent selection. The toss being won by the Keystone, the Mutuals were sent to the bat. In the first four innings the latter ran up a score of 12 by good batting, with assistance from their opponents in the shape of muffing. The Keystone, by the excellent fielding of the Mutuals, in the same time footed up only 3 runs. On the next inning the Mutuals added 7, and on uneven innings the score stood 19 to 3, odds enough to demoralize any club; but not so with the Keystone, who went to the bat undismayed, and by strong hits and judicious running of bases scored 6. Now came the tug of war; from this time out the beauties of base ball were exhibited to perfection by the Keystone. By superb fielding, on the succeeding four innings, the Mutuals were enabled to score but one run, being whitewashed three times, while the Philadelphia boys added no less than nineteen runs to their score, made by safe and at times heavy hitting, aided, it is true, by sad muffs and wild plays of their opponents. The score at the close of the game footed up 28 to 20 in favor of the Keystone. The pitchers of both clubs acquitted themselves well. Peters was much more even in his delivery than on the Athletic match, although not so swift. The called balls range about even. Mr. Malone, the umpire, gave satisfaction to all, players and spectators—something unusual in these days. The following was the score:—

MUTUALS.	O.	R.	KEYSTONE.	O	R.
Pike, c	4	2	Dick, 2d b	2	4
C. Hunt, c. f	3	2	Cope, p	3	3
Bearman, 1st b	1	3	Smith, r. f	3	3
Waterman, 3d b	4	2	Ewell, c	4	3
Peters, p	5	1	Woods, l. f	4	3
Hatfield, 2d. b	1	4	McClarnin, s. s	3	3
Reed, r. f	4	1	Robinson, 1st b	3	3
McMahon, l. f	3	1	McMullin, c. f	2	3
Devyr, s. s	2	3	Mackie, 3d b	2	4
Total	27	20	Total	27	28

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual	5	1	4	2	7	0	0	1	0	—20
Keystone	1	1	0	1	6	1	6	1	11	—28

Fair Fly Catches.—Mutual—Hunt, 2; Peters, 2; Waterman, 1; Hatfield, 1; Reed, 1; McMahon, 1; Devyr, 1—total 9. Keystone—Woods, 4; Dick, 1; McClarnin, 1; Robinson, 1—total, 7.

Foul Fly Catches.—Mutual, 0. Keystone—Ewell, 2; Mackie, 1—total 3

Foul Bound Catches.—Mutual, 0. Keystone—Cope, 1; Smith, 1; Ewell, 1—total, 3.

Missed Fly Catches.—Mutual—Reed, 2; Peters, 1; Hatfield, 1; McMahon, 1—total, 5. Keystone—Ewell, 1; Robinson, 1—total, 2.

Left on Bases.—Mutual, 8; Keystone, 4.

Struck Out.—Peters, 1; Mackie, 2; Robinson, 1.

Called Balls.—Peters, 15; Cope, 17.

Passed Balls.—Pike, 15; Hatfield, 3; Ewell, 10.

Strikes Called.—Mutual, 20; Keystone, 21.

Umpire.—F. Malone, Quaker City Club.

Time of Game.—3 hours 25 minutes.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire at a few minutes before 12 o'clock last night, was occasioned by the burning of a portion of the brass foundry of Christian Kunik. The building is situated on the rear portion of the lot at No. 528 N. Second street, and fronts on a small alley called Vincent street. The flames burst out from the roof, causing a great light for a few moments, but the steamers were promptly at the scene, and soon succeeded in extinguishing the fire. In consequence of the large number of retail dry goods and other stores in the vicinity, apprehension was felt for awhile that a ruinous conflagration would ensue. The narrowness of Vincent street was somewhat of a drawback, but the hose was laid along it very quickly.

BOARD OF APPEALS.—The Board of Revision will sit to hear appeals from owners of property during this month, commencing on the 17th inst, with the Eighth Ward, and continuing daily until the Twenty-eighth Ward is reached. After that time the First to the Seventh Ward will be considered. This arrangement has become necessary in consequence of the unfinished state of the Assessors' returns in the first seven wards. Tax-payers who have any appeal to make from the returns as made by the Assessors will have an opportunity to be heard on the days named above.

INJURED.—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon John McCormick, twelve years of age, had his right leg broken and head seriously injured by being kicked by a mule while driving on the canal. He was taken to the hospital.

ROBBERY.—The dwelling of Mr. John Farr, No. 731 Pine street, was entered on Wednesday night by means of a false key, and robbed of silver ware valued at $50.

EVERY purchaser of stock in aid of the Riverside Institute is not only entitled to his choice from a selection of eight different engravings, but is also guaranteed a present.

YE PIMPLED, BLOTCHED, AND ULCERATED VICTIMS of scrofulous diseases, who drag your unclean persons into the company of better men, take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and purge out the foul corruption from your blood. Restore your health, and you will not only enjoy life better, but make your company more tolerable to those who must keep it.

TO SECURE more in return for your money than can be obtained by expending it in the ordinary way, purchase a share of stock at one dollar, now being sold in aid of the Riverside Institute.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE IS A STANDARD MEDICINE—a compound of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most safe and efficient alterative and deobstruent properties, and containing no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations. Having before us the testimonials of thousands of persons who have been restored to sound health from its use, it is recommended to the afflicted with entire confidence in the belief that it will effectually eradicate from the human system the diseases for whose cure it is designed.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD, the Alterative will be found to be a most effective medicine. Acting directly on the circulation, it purifies the blood, and passes with it into every tissue and fibre of the body, removing every particle of disease from the system.

FOR SCROFULA, in all its forms, whether *Ulcerations of the Flesh or Bones, Enlargement of the Joints, Glands, Swellings, Eruptions, Tumors, etc.*, the Alterative has been found pre-eminently successful. By its action on the blood, it destroys the virus or poisonous principle from which those diseases originate.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, the immediate cause of which will nearly always be found to be an obstructed state of the pores, JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE is a certain remedy. It not only removes the obstinate state of the pores, but it frees the blood and perspiration from all impurities and gross particles which are so liable to obstruct the small perspiratory vessels.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

FIVE shares of stock in the Washington Library Company secures the beautiful engraving, "The Marriage of Pocahontas," and guarantees five presents at the great distribution next month.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 178 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

HELP our soldiers' and sailors' orphans by contributing towards the endowment of the Riverside Institute.

GRAPE WINE FOR SICKNESS.—Decidedly one of the nicest and most creditable of any advertised article we have ever seen, is the wine bearing the above name, from the vineyard of Mr. Alfred Speer, of Passaic, N. J. This wine is expressed from the Oporto grape, which, under the hand of Mr. Speer, has been brought to a state of great perfection. The wine possesses the very highest medicinal virtues, and certainly as an article of beverage it is not, in our judgment, to be surpassed in color, taste, or any of the qualities which constitute a pure, mild, and agreeable wine.—*Boston Transcript.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH.—These medicines are a most powerful antacid remedy for the correction of all those acidities, whether induced by debility, from fat substances in the stomach or impaired by excess—the torpid functions are stimulated, the blood cleansed, and the secretions of the bile and liver purified. Sold by all Druggists.

$40,000, $20,000, $18,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5000, $2500, $1000, is the value of a number of the presents to be distributed among those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

THE principal office of the Washington Library Company is at No. 1225 Chesnut street. Shares, one dollar each, securing a handsome engraving and a present besides.

G. BYRON MORSE'S DINING ROOMS, No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for ladies and gentlemen, are now the popular resort for those in search of good dinners. *Visit them.*

THE Riverside Institute is an asylum intended for the gratuitous education of soldiers' and sailors' orphans, from all parts of the country.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The particular attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue for cash, on Monday morning, September 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely, by McClelland & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

A VISIT to the office, No. 1225 Chesnut street, will convince all of the honesty and fairness of the plan adopted for the endowment of the Riverside Institute.

A GEM of a Photo-Miniature for only $1, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Six cards, or one large picture, $1.

THE MOST valuable present to be awarded by the Washington Library Company, organized in behalf of the Riverside Institute, is valued at $40,000.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1087 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

A HANDSOME engraving and a present guaranteed with each share of stock purchased of the Riverside Institute.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

A PRESENT for everybody who holds one share, costing one dollar, in the Washington Library Company.

USE DEXTER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
☞ *Prevents the Hair from Falling Off.*
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE great distribution of presents by the Washington Library Company will take place on the 25th of next month.

☞ BEST R. M. CLOTHING—.
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*
☞ *Best R. M. Clothing.*

Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.
Reasonable Prices.

☞ *We have the Largest Assortment of Mens' and Boys' Clothing, and the prices of Summer and Fall Goods greatly reduced.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL.
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

CARSON—VANDERSLICE.—On Thursday evening, the 29th instant, by the Rev. James T. Cooper, D. D., Mr. JOHN W. CARSON to Miss MARY VANDERSLICE, both of this city.

PETERSON—DELP.—On the 28th instant, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, No. 847 N. Eleventh street, Mr. CHARLES W. PETERSON to Miss ADDIE V. DELP, all of this city.

DIED.

CUMMINS.—On the evening of the 29th instant, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, ISAAC CUMMINS, Sr., in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 630 Christian street, on Monday afternoon, September 2, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

DAUGHTON.—On the 29th instant, SARAH, wife of James Daughton, and daughter of the late William and Eliza Peak, aged 44 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 506 Market street, Camden, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

JEWELL.—On the 29th instant, CHARLES JEWELL, aged 42 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday next, September 2, at 4 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, Sixth street, the first yellow house beyond the Reading Railroad. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

LUSH.—On the 29th instant, MARY LUSH, aged 88 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John Norbeck, Malden lane, below Federal street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McGLENSEY.—On the 28th instant, Mr. JOHN McGLENSEY, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends, and members of the Southwark Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 218 German street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

PLUNKET.—On the 28th instant, MARY P., wife of Joseph Plunket, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John K. Davis, at Tullytown, Bucks county, Pa., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SHOWAKER.—On the afternoon of the 28th instant, JOHN SHOWAKER, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Ridge road, near Hippie's lane, Roxborough, Twenty first Ward, on Monday afternoon, September 2, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Roxborough Baptist Burial Grounds.

STERRETT.—On the 29th instant, SAMUEL WYLIE, twin son of Rev. William and Jane S. Sterrett, aged 9 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the parents, No. 2131 Vine street, on Monday afternoon, September 2, at 2 o'clock.

TWISS.—On the 28th instant, after a long and lingering illness, MARY, wife of John Twiss, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 163 Rittenhouse street, Germantown, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

VANLEER.—On the 30th instant, BRANSON T. VANLEER, JR., aged 19 years 11 months 3 weeks and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Branson Vanleer, Fifty-third and Haverford streets, Twenty-fourth Ward, on Monday morning next, September 2, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Pottstown, Montgomery county, Pa.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5:26	MOON RISES	7:57
SUN SETS	6:35	HIGH WATER	3:10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Achilles	Antwerp	New York	Aug.	10
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	14
Ella	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug.	15
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug.	16
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Aug.	17
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	17
Atalanta	London	New York	Aug.	17
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	17
Germania	Hamburg	New York	Aug.	17
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Aug.	20
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	21
Guiding Star	Havre	New York	Aug.	21
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	21
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	21
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug.	22
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	24
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Aug.	24

FOR EUROPE.

Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug.	31
Wm. Penn	New York	London	Aug.	31
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	31
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Aug.	31
Fulton	New York	Havre	Aug.	31
Cot. Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Aug.	31
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug.	31
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Sept.	4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Aug.	—
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Aug.	31
Conwanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug.	31
G. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Aug.	31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Sept.	1
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Sept.	3
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Sept.	5
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Sept.	5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig John Given, Mayo, Barbados, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr G. Edwards, Weeks, Fortress Monroe, Rothermel & Co.
Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper, Bath, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr M. J. Russell, Smith, Plymouth, Tucker & Co.
Schr R. and S. Corson, Corson, Boston, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr North Pacific, Errickson, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Chelsea, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, Boston, do.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, Providence, do.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, Dorchester Point, do.
Schr Port Royal, Moore, Georgetown, J. T. Justus.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, Boston, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr T. Lesser, Jameson, Boston, do.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, Boston, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Tompkins' Cove, Tyler & Co.
Schr G. Green, Wescott, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Emma Bacon, Case, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, Carroll, Richmond, do.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Plymouth, Captain.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Bamburger, 5 days from White's Point, in ballast to captain.
Schr Garret, Marshall, 2 days from Lewes, with mdse. to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Young America, Clinton, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr M. C. Burnite, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Horier, 1 day from Milford, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, from Gloucester.
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Plymouth.
Schr Henry Allen, Tatem, from Boston.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, from Boston.
Schr L. S. Levering, Corson, from Boston.
Schr R. Peterson, English, from Boston.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Chelsea.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, from Newport.
Schr North Pacific, Errickson, from Providence.
Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Salisbury.
Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from Lewanon.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah 27th instant.

Brig J.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

The President versus the Will of the People.

"This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land," was the noble utterance of the General of our armies, as he protested to the President against the removal of the gallant Sheridan. No expression could have more truly embodied the spirit of our institutions, and it is a most fortunate thing for the country at this conjuncture, that the great military chieftain of the age is a man whose every sympathy is with the people. How significant the contrast, too, when a great military commander, who might naturally be supposed to have imbibed something of the spirit of absolute rule, thus nobly pleads for the vital principle of the republic with the chief civil officer of the nation, who, sworn to defend the Constitution and the laws, attempts to set up his own mere will as superior to both! For, if any one thing has been apparent throughout Mr. Johnson's whole career, it has been his stubborn, dogged defiance of the will of the people. He has had a "policy" of his own, which he wished to see carried out. He has apparently thought himself wiser than the whole nation beside. He has attempted to arrogate to himself the settlement of the vast and difficult problems growing out of the war. He has assumed to be the State. In short, his whole course has been in direct opposition to the truthful and patriotic sentiment of General Grant, that this is a republic in which *the will of the people* is the law of the land.

Now, in such a contest as this, defeat and disgrace can but continue to wait on the steps of the President. He precipitates himself against one of the primal forces of the American political system, and he might as well attempt to wrestle with fate itself as to think of overcoming it. No matter though his "policy" were the perfection of wisdom and the "consummate flower" of statesmanship, the result would be all the same; and for this simple reason, that the *principle* against which he is fighting is vastly more important than any question of mere policy which can originate in the Government under it. We *might* have a king, who would rule more wisely than any President or Congress that we have ever tried; but in that case we should cease to be a republic, and should have launched ourselves upon the unknown sea of despotic possibilities. When, therefore, Mr. Johnson tells us that his "policy" is the best, we reply that we don't care a fig for the character of his policy; that he has no business with any policy, good or bad, but that his simple duty is to faithfully and honestly execute the *nation's policy* as he finds it expressed in the *nation's laws*.

Mr. Johnson is in a false position—a position which the Constitution of our country and the spirit of our institutions do not allow any President to occupy. The American system has no place for an Executive seeking directly or indirectly to give to his will the force of law. The people elect their Representatives, those Representatives pass laws, those laws are the nation's *policy*; and any President who assumes to have a different policy, which he is endeavoring to force upon the country, becomes a usurper, and commits one of the highest of official crimes and misdemeanors. This is the position of Mr. Johnson, and General Grant did well to remind him of the great primal principle of our political system. If the President is not utterly given over to "hardness of heart and blindness of mind," he will hesitate before he pushes this contest to extremes. "This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land." This is the great foundation rock of American institutions, and, reverently adopting the language of Scripture, we may say, that "whosoever falls upon it shall be broken, but upon whomsoever *it shall fall*, it shall grind him to powder!"

Our City and County Ticket.

The nomination of candidates for all the offices in the city and county, was completed yesterday by the selection of Mr. William Y Campbell for Register of Wills, and Joseph M. Cowell for Sheriff. In the selection of these gentlemen the Convention has furnished us with as strong a ticket as we had any right to expect. Mr. Campbell is an earnest Republican, and has always borne the reputation of being an honest and courteous gentleman. We know that considerable disappointment is felt because of the defeat of General Prevost. He was pressed earnestly by gentlemen whose recommendation should not be passed unnoticed, and is certainly an excellent and worthy gentleman. But some one had to be defeated, and by going into the Convention the friends of each candidate agreed to submit their qualifications to the decision of that body. A majority, taking into consideration Mr. Cowell's high private character, and remembering the long and faithful services he has rendered the party, he having always been one of its most earnest and constant working members, saw fit to give him the coveted honor, and we are glad to see the friends of General Prevost have the graceful courtesy and good sense to make the selection unanimous.

It has been several years since we have had a ticket without some weak spot in it. But this year we have only unexceptionable men. There is no possible excuse for voting any other than our own nominations, and in the the contest, it matters not who may be nominated by the opposition, we will fear no comparison. It will not be a question of personal merit, for in that we are every way their equal. It will be an issue of principle. All who do not favor the doctrines of Woodward and Vallandigham will have no excuse for voting for any but our regularly-selected nominees.

The Way of the Transgressor.

The fate meted out to Secretaries Seward and Welles will, we hope, be a perpetual warning to all the politicians of the land—a monument of what they may expect if they sacrifice principle to the temporary possession of office. From the highest rank in the country they have fallen to-day to be the tolerated hangers-on of an Administration which is likely at any time to dismiss them from its membership. The lesson taught is so plainly written that he who runs can read. It speaks in language unmistakable, and tells us that a public man in America can only be successful so far as he sternly stands by his principles. The rise of statesmen in the United States, and their continuance in power, depend on other circumstances than obtain in Great Britain and Europe. The personal favoritism and the combined influences of family connections can make a man a leader in the Commons, and talent, however brilliant, without favoritism, can have but little hope of competing with the partiality of the aristocracy. The fate of Pitt and the success of Fox, the failure of Chatham and the continued influence of North, all show that principle and brains are not the only requisites to framing the councils of the British nation.

The whole history of American politics, however, is the reverse. As steadfast adherence to the King generally succeeded in England, so steadfast adherence to the doctrines first declared is the surest, the only way to permanently rise in America. Those of our statesmen who have succeeded in securing a niche in the Capitol and a higher place in history, have all adopted a theory intrinsically right, and by holding on to it have risen with the rise of their doctrines. The shifting and time-serving have almost invariably failed to reach the mark for which they aimed, and the prince of time-servers is William H. Seward.

We see no reason to doubt that the rumors in regard to his retirement from the Cabinet, although they are possibly premature, anticipate the intended action of the President. Mr. Johnson, with all his madness and all his folly, is not entirely a fool. He knows that his Cabinet should strengthen his Administration, and that each portfolio should be held by a representative of one class in the political world, whose interest it is useful to secure. Knowing this, we only wonder why he has retained Seward and Welles as long as he has. They represent no one. They have left their life-long companions, and stand alone. The corporal's guard which Adams said surrounded Tyler, is a host compared with their followers. They do not, within the United States, have sufficient followers to elect either of them to the lower house of a State legislature. Separated from all their disciples, they are only allowed to hold their portfolios through pity, and pity in the heart of Mr. Johnson is about as strong a feeling as gratitude or remembrance of past pledges. We do not think, therefore, that they will long head their respective departments. Democrats will succeed them, and they pass away into private life, with nothing but a record to remind all future statesmen of the fate in store for desertion of principle. Surely no better proof is needed of the hardness of the way of the transgressor. The only occupation left to Gov. Seward will be to hurl anathemas at Presidential ingratitude, and say with Wolsey:—

"Had I but served my *party*
With half the zeal that I have served my *friend*,
It would not, in mine old age,
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

The Success of Our Principles.

Over two months ago an effort was started to secure the unanimous re-election of Judge Ludlow. It was headed by many gentlemen of the Republican party. It secured the assent of two of the Republican newspapers of Philadelphia. It was not opposed by any paper we read—no voice raised in opposition. At the same time, although assured by many for whose opinion we have high regard that any attempt to secure a Republican nomination would ignominiously fail, we felt that the crisis demanded that the conquerors in the war should not tamely submit to the election of any man, not if he was as pure as Gabriel himself, who had opposed the war and favored the policy of the Democracy while our nation was in danger. Believing this, the Evening Telegraph, early in June, demanded that the party convention should meet, and that it should do its duty and put up a candidate.

Alone and single-handed we fought in favor of what we felt was the opinion of the masses of the party, and what we conscientiously believed to be our duty as public journalists. And despite all opposition, all murmurs, all assurances of failure, we have succeeded. The Convention met, and not a voice was raised in favor of adjournment. Not a man dared propose what was openly declared as certain two months ago, although there were parties in the body pledged to make the motion. A candidate was nominated amid great enthusiasm, and, with unanimity most surprising, the duties of the Convention were done. Now that success has crowned our efforts, we see some of our contemporaries, who favored no nomination, beginning to trim their sails. They do not like, they do not dare, to be placed in the attitude of opposing Thayer and favoring Ludlow.

The strength of the latter gentleman is melting away, and by the time of the election ll deserting Republicans will be once more in the ranks. We have succeeded in getting a nomination, and now we will do all we can to get an election, which we deem as certain as the other. We are not given to self-congratulation, but the complete success attending the plan favored by us alone, when other journals were advocating Ludlow, is ground for no small rejoicing.

The Progress of the Pacific Railroad.

The opening of the tunnel on the California side of the Pacific Railroad, through the summit of the Sierra Nevada, is announced. The most formidable and costly difficulties on the Pacific end of the route are now surmounted, and hereafter the constructors of the road have the prospect of a cheap and easy route. The track is already being laid on the eastern slope of the mountains, and Nevada will probably be reached during the present season.

From this side the road is also progressing rapidly, although the Indian difficulties have done much to embarrass and retard it. The Omaha line has already reached a distance of 550 miles, while the Kansas branch must be finished for nearly 300 miles. It is more than probable that the year 1870 will witness the cars running through from the Missouri river to the Pacific Ocean.

Old Churches in New Jersey.—The Dutch Reformed Church at Bergen Hill, about two miles back from Jersey City, claims to be the first church of any denomination established in New Jersey. The First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth was organized in 1766. It was the first church in New Jersey where the services were held in the English language. The old First Presbyterian Church on Broad street, in Newark, was built in 1673, the congregation having being organized in 1667. The Baptist Church in Piscataquay, Middlesex county, was established in 1680. The Raritan Dutch Reformed Church, in Somerset county, near the junction of the North and South branches of the Raritan, was organized in 1780. Old Tenant Church, near Freehold, was established in 1752. The Episcopal at Perth Amboy was established in 1698. The Presbyterians first had worship in Perth Amboy in 1731.

—A letter from Rome declares that the Pope has just made a serious encroachment on the prerogatives of the Patriarchs of the East, who have always appointed their suffragan bishops, with the coöperation of the clergy and the faithful. The Pope is said to have now obtained from the latter a renunciation of that privilege; in future a list of three candidates will be presented to his Holiness, who will select one.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE OPENING SERVICES OF THE New Baptist Church, to be located at BROAD and MASTER Streets, will be held in ATHLETIC HALL, THIRTEENTH Street, above Jefferson, to-morrow. Rev P. S. HENSON, D. D. will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and friends are cordially invited to be present. Sabbath School, 2 P. M. *

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, THIRTEENTH Street, above Wallace.—The regular services will be resumed To-morrow, September 1. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. P. HORNBERGER, at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. Missionary Meeting at 2 P. M.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

ELEVENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, TWELFTH Street, above Race.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. THARIN, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. Sermon in the Evening—first of a series on the "Book of Revelation." *

FOURTH BAPTIST CHURCH, FIFTH and BUTTONWOOD.—The Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, of Chicago, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Master.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. ISAAC COLE, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited. *

WEST SPRUCE STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, S. W. corner of SPRUCE and SEVENTEENTH Streets.—Rev. WILLIAM P. BREED, D. D., Pastor of this Church, will resume his ministerial labors To-Morrow (Sabbath) morning, at half-past 10 o'clock.
The Sabbath School will commence at 9 o'clock. *

THE TENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Rev. Dr. Boardman's), corner of WALNUT and TWELFTH Streets, will be reopened on Sabbath, 1st of September (To-morrow).
Rev. Dr. MOFFATT, of Princeton, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.
The Sabbath School will be resumed at 9 A. M. *

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and OXFORD.—Rev. F. L. ROBBINS will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening service resumed. *

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will worship for the present in HORTICULTURAL HALL, on BROAD Street, between Locust and Spruce. Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M., by Professor PORTER, of Lafayette College, Easton. *

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.—Morning service To-morrow at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. ALEX. REED, D. D. *

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH street, above Green, Rev. R. W. HENRY, D. D., Pastor, will reopen To-morrow, September 1. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Pastor. Strangers welcome. *

NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. L. PRATT, of Washington, D. C. Strangers invited. *

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching to-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. ASBURY. *

FIFTH UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TWENTIETH and BUTTONWOOD Streets.—Preaching To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by Rev. Mr. GLADSTONE. *

SOUTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, above Eleventh street.—Rev. Mr. BOGGS at 10½ A. M. Union Prayer Meeting. Services each evening during the week. *

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. M. JELLY To-morrow at 10½ and 8 P. M. Free pews. *

GREEN HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services morning and evening. Rev. GEO. F. WISWELL, D. D., Pastor. *

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL UNITARIAN CHURCH, corner of TENTH and LOCUST Streets, will be open for religious services next SUNDAY (Sept. 1), at 10½ A. M. 8 30 2t*

"CLINTON STREET CHURCH," TENTH, below Spruce, will reopen for Divine Service on To-morrow (Sunday morning) at 10½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. MARCH. Subject, "The Return to the Sanctuary." The public are cordially invited to attend. *

THE BROAD STREET INDEPENDENT CHURCH Rev. JOHN CHAMBERS Pastor, will be open To-morrow. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Subject for the afternoon, "The First Duty of All Men." *

NORTH BROAD STREET U. P. CHURCH, BROAD Street, above Poplar.—Rev. W. C. JACKSON To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. *

BIBLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, N. THIRD Street, above Girard avenue.—To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Discourse on "The Church and the Reformers," by the Pastor. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Dr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, on "Human Responsibility." *

SECOND REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, SEVENTH Street, above Brown.—Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will preach Sabbath Morning at 10½ o'clock, evening at 8 o'clock. *

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT.—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor, will preach To-morrow. Service at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 8 in the evening. *

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7304p

NOTICE.—THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of the various Precincts of the City of Philadelphia will, in accordance with the revised rules of the Republican Party, assemble at their various Precinct Headquarters and organize Division Associations, on TUESDAY EVENING, September 3, at 8 o'clock.
By order of Republican City Executive Committee.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries. WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
8 31 3t

REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The members elect to the Republican City Executive Committee will meet on MONDAY, September 2, 1867, at HOPKINS' LIBRARY Street, below Fifth, at 10 o'cl ck A. M. for organization.
WM. R. LEEDS,
H. J. McINTIRE,
B. T. GILL,
It J. L. HILL.

POST OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 30, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamship HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on TUESDAY, September 3, at 6 o'clock A. M.
8 31 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

WEIGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR.—This is the most simple, safe, and economical apparatus known for making steam. It is less expensive, both in first cost and use, and its advantages are such that it must supersede every other boiler. IT CANNOT POSSIBLY BE EXPLODED; will not incrust; can be increased to any capacity by the additions of section; can be separated into sections for convenient transportation; generates steam fast and dry; economizes in space, weight, and fuel; costs less for brick work and setting up; is less liable to get out of order, and can be anywhere repaired; and can be manufactured and sold thirty per cent. less than any other boiler now in use. Engineers, machinists, and capitalists are invited to examine one of these Boilers now in operation at Henderson's Mill, Coates street, west of Twenty-first. A Company to manufacture this Boiler is being organized, and one thousand shares of stock in all are offered for sale at $50 a share, of which two-thirds has been subscribed. It will be shown to those interested, that a large profit is already being realized in the manufacture.
A model of the Boiler can be seen at the office of SAMUEL WORK, Northeast cor. THIRD and DOCK Streets, where subscriptions for shares in the Company will be received. 8 26tfip

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

NOW IS THE TIME TO PREPARE FOR FALL BUSINESS.
Practical instruction in Book-keeping in all its branches. Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Forms, etc., at
CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street.
College now open. Catalogues furnished on application.
Evening sessions after September 15. [8 24 smwlm4p

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Philadelphia, held for organization on the 26th instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors, to serve till the next annual election:—

Nicholas Rittenhouse,	J. G. Dixon,
George W. Michener,	John Foreman,
Robert M. Foust,	John F. Cras. M. D.,
George P. Oliver, M. D.,	E. M. Broomall,
J. J. Wilbraham,	J. V. B. Hahn,
J. B. Shannon.	John Haworth.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held immediately after the election, NICHOLAS RITTENHOUSE was elected President, E. A. BROMALL Vice-President, and J. G. DIXON Secretary.
J. G. DIXON, Secretary.
Office, No. 112 South FOURTH Street. 8 27 tu th s 3t*

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road,
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the Capital Stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the tenth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said tenth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of September, 1867.
By order of the Board.
8 26 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.—A PENalty of one per cent. will be added upon all City Taxes for the year 1867, remaining unpaid after the 1st day of September next; two per cent. after 1st day of October; and three per cent. after the 1st day of December. RICHARD PELTZ,
8 29 6t Receiver of Taxes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
AUGUST 21, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their Office, on MONDAY, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 9t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMical skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. f6 10ws6m
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—DROPSY.—The action of these remedies on the blood checks the too rapid effusion of the watery humors into the absorbents, and by equalizing the flow of the secretions, renders the disease comparatively inactive: the Ointment penetrating through the pores of the skin, drains by evaporating the serum collected in the cellular tissue, and ultimately performs a radical cure. The Pills purify the blood and strengthen the digestive organs. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents. 8 21 tuthss6t

KEEP THE STOMACH IN TONE, the bowels open, and the liver active with Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, and you brave any climate without fear.
NO DRUGGIST IS WITHOUT IT. [8 27 tuths3t

ITCH! TETTER!
AND ALL
SKIN DISEASES.
ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
Entirely eradicates this loathsome disease, oftentimes
In from 12 to 48 Hours!

SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.
SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

Don't be alarmed if you have the ITCH, TETTER, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, BARBER'S ITCH,
OR, IN FACT, ANY DISEASE OF THE SKIN.
It is warranted a speedy cure. Prepared by
DR. SWAYNE & SON,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Above Vine, Philadelphia.
Sold by all best Druggists. 8 2 stuta4p

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 smip*

PIANOS.

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1102 CHESNUT St.

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 29, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition. First on the list in Class X.
M. LINET,
President of the International Jury.
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, Ed. Hanslick, Ambroise Thomas, F. A. Gevaert, J. Schiedmayer.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 29 tuthsatf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

CHICKERING PIANOS AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.—The First Premium—Grand Gold Medal—has been awarded to Chickering & Sons for the best Pianos: and also The Grand Decoration and Medal of The Legion of Honor has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France for entire superiority in Piano Fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.
W. H. DUTTON,
8 3 stf No. 914 CHESNUT St.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
FOR THE SALE OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A full supply of the BONDS on hand for immediate delivery.
All kinds of Government taken in exchange at the highest market rates. 8 7 1m4p

AGENCY FOR SALE
OF
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
8 30 1m 4p No. 40 South THIRD Street

THE LOLLER ACADEMY.—A NORMAL Classical and Business School for Young Men and Boys. Also, the
YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,
of HATBORO, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Rev. GEORGE HAND, A. M., Principal, will Reopen MONDAY, September 2.
These well-known Schools (half a mile apart, and connected only through the Principal) are beautifully located on the Old York Road, fifteen miles north of Philadelphia, and are well provided for the comfort and thorough training of pupils.
For Circulars address the Principal. 8 31 s2t

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH School, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen SEPTEMBER 9th. For reduced terms in English studies, etc., see Circulars, or inquire of the Principal.
8 31 12t* B. KENDALL, A. M.

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families. Professor N. BADEN.
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1703 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 ws12t*

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

JOHNSTON & SELDEN Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN

FLY NETS. KNEASS & CO., No. 631 MARKET Street, BIG HORSE in the Door. [4 11 tuths5p]

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA. 22 5p]

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 5p]

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, ETC., at JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS WATCHES, JEWELRY GUNS, ETC., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 8 25 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use, also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
F. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 6p Below Third and Walnut and Dock.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
ON MOND , SEPTEMBER 9,
BY ORDER OF MESSRS. SCHNIEDER BROS., OF NEW YORK,
200 CASES SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
ALSO, 15 CASES PARIS DRESS GOODS
20 CASES BRITISH DRESS GOODS,
3000 DOZEN L. C. HDKFS.
500 PIECES WHITE GOODS, ETC.
On four months' credit, commencing at 1 o'clock.
It JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTS.

INTERESTING TO THE MERCHANTS!
THE COMMERCIAL LIST
AND
PRICE CURRENT
OF TO-DAY,
PUBLISHED AT NO. 241 DOCK STREET,
Contains the developments in the case of
THE GIRARD BANK
VERSUS
THE ESTATE OF CHARLES S. BOKER. [14p

RHEUMATISM
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.
There are no diseases treated with less success than RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.
The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by
DR. J. P. FITLER,
One of Philadelphia's oldest regular Physicians, who has made these diseases a specialty.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY
Contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Iodides, Minerals, or Metals, or anything injurious.
All advice free of charge. Prepared at
No. 29 South FOURTH St.
Advice gratis, sent by mail. [8 29mws tf4p

JUST RECEIVED!
ANOTHER INVOICE
JET JEWELRY.
BAILEY & CO.,
NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET
8 20 tuths 4p PHILADELPHIA.
S. K. SMYTH. E. P. ADAIR.
SMYTH & ADAIR,
Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Superior Silver-Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,
FACTORY AND SALESROOMS
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(Up Stairs.)
WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET
(Second Floor),
6 27 thstn3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY REFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [8 21 thsm

CLARET WINE.
VERY FINE
TABLE CLARET,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION, FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.
ALSO, WILLIAM YOUNGER'S SPARKLING EDINBURGH ALE,
BY THE CASK OR DOZEN.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
9 14 tuths4p] PHILADELPHIA.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 ws3m Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breeze, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 smip*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

"THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER" is a very creditable affair, and much more attractive than many of its predecessors. The day is clear and cool, and the sky almost cloudless. Perhaps it may rain, but the chances are against such a mishap, and we hope that this watery month, which made its entrance in a wet blanket, and has continued thus muffled during the greater portion of its stay, will take its departure in the full glare of the sunshine. We give below the score made by the thermometer during the month, and present the record of August of last year, by way of comparison, as follows:—

	August, 1867.			August, 1866.		
	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.
1	67 deg.	80 deg.	79 deg.	74 deg.	87 deg.	87 deg.
2	74	69	77	77	86	88
3	70	73	73	70	80	84
4	67	77½	81	74	84	83
5	72	82½	83	70	78	81
6	71	81½	82	67	80½	83
7	70	75½	80	67½	81	83
8	72	75	73	70	82	83
9	72	81½	84	73	86	84
10	74	84	87	65	78	79
11	72	79	80½	66	79	82
12	71	83½	82½	70	80	77
13	70	83	85½	67	71	71
14	75	86	88	68	80	76
15	72	71½	76	71	79	82½
16	74	76	73½	62	71	74
17	68	76	80	57	73	77
18	71½	84	86½	67	79	83
19	75	86	88	73	79	84
20	72	80	81	65	73	75
21	73	82	84	64	80	80
22	68	71½	71	68½	80	82
23	67	75	79	66	57	61
24	70	81	87	52	68	71
25	71	78	80	57	70	72
26	68	78	79½	61	72	74
27	66	80	82	62	77	80
28	72	82	85	69	80	77
29	72	77½	67	66	77	79
30	64	70	70½	67	76	81
31	62	72½	...	70	82	86

THE AMELIA is the name of a little paragon of a vessel which is at present stopping in our waters. Her full length is fifty feet, length of keel forty-three feet, and breadth of beam eleven feet. She has a burden of twenty-eight tons, and will carry fifteen hundred feet of canvas under sail. The different portions of the vessel are fitted and fastened to each other by bolts and screws alone, so that she can readily be dislocated and transported overland. The interior of this little craft is a model of taste and luxury. The decorations of the cabin alone cost $12,000, and are probably the most elaborate and elegant that have ever been bestowed upon an apartment of similar size and character. The finishing is in black walnut, relieved by gilded scroll work, all executed in Switzerland, with regard to beauty alone. In addition to a handsome melodeon, there are various ingenious devices of a convenient character, which are even more attractive than useful; and, taken altogether, the cabin of the Amelia is an exquisite piece of workmanship.

The Amelia was constructed by Judah Parker, of Seneca Lake, New York, for Mr. H. B. Platt, a wealthy resident of San Francisco, California. Mr. Platt is a native of Maine, but emigrated to California soon after the Mexican war, and has there amassed a princely fortune in the building business. He is now on his way home from Europe, where he has been passing some time with his family. It is his intention to make the homeward voyage around Cape Horn in the Amelia. Yesterday Mr. Platt escorted a party of friends up and down the Delaware in his model craft, stopping at the Fish House and partaking of an elegant entertainment. The Amelia will remain in the Delaware a few days longer.

A GANG OF YOUTHFUL THIEVES.—For a long time past the Reading Railroad has suffered considerably from the constant robberies of goods from the various trains, especially near this city, on what is known as the "Flats." By the arrest of some of the parties, the operations of a well-organized and hard-working company of thieves have been brought to light.

Yesterday three boys, named John Green, Samuel Wilson, and George McGonigal, were arrested for committing a petty robbery on an evening train. One of them, as is usual in all their operations, got upon the train at its starting, and when it neared the "Flats," going slowly, he broke into a car, and threw out a basket containing various articles. This done, he jumped off, and, with his two companions, made for some secret place, there to divide the spoils. In the basket was found a letter containing fifty cents; the latter was appropriated, and the letter destroyed. A large amount of cloth, the rest of the contents, was divided; and when McGonigal was arrested at his residence, his mother was transforming part of it into clothing.

Officers Watermier and McLaughlin, of the Ninth District, made the arrests.

This same gang had in contemplation the robbery of a city dry goods store last night, and also a *detour* to Pottstown for the purpose of blowing open the safe—supposed by them to contain a large amount of money—in the telegraph office in that place.

ALF. BULNETT.—This great humorist and man of many faces makes his first appearance in our city on Monday evening, at Assembly Buildings. For twelve years he has kept the public of this country laughing wherever he has appeared. His instantaneous changes are indescribable, at the same time so wonderful as to surprise every one. Having made character his study, each one he delineates possesses a distinct individuality. He will be assisted by Miss Helen Nash, who recites, during the evening, several poetic gems. For a night of genuine amusement, judging from our exchanges, nothing yet given can equal Burnett's entertainments.

ALL ABOUT A CAP.—The offense for which Mr. Frank Doyle was bound over by Alderman Toland, on Thursday afternoon, to answer the charge of larceny and assault, consisted in his knocking overboard the cap of a fellow passenger on a Vine street ferry-boat. The party were returning from an excursion to Atlantic City, and several hats and caps thus met a watery fate during a little squabble on the boat. Mr. Doyle has paid for the cap, and the charge against him has been withdrawn.

A PICKPOCKET CAUGHT.—Michael Cooley, a perfect son of "ould Erin," was arrested this morning by the detectives for picking a gentleman's pocket of a watch. Mr. Henry J. Hansels and some friends were returning from the base-ball match yesterday afternoon, and after entering the ferry-house were surrounded by a crowd who pushed and swayed, while one of their party—"Mickey," the above-mentioned—extracted the watch from Mr. Hansels' pocket. He will have a hearing this afternoon at 2 o'clock, before Alderman Beitler.

INTERESTING SUNDAY-SCHOOL MEETING.—A meeting of great interest will take place tomorrow afternoon, in Bethune Hall, at the corner of Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue, when addresses will be made by A. M. Spangler, H. H. Shillingford, Mr. Allen, and Rev. F. Stryker Talmage, the clergyman in charge. During the afternoon the scholars will sing several anthems. This enterprise is under the auspices of the Reformed Dutch Church, and is in a flourishing condition.

OBITUARY.—We announce with regret the decease of a gentleman who has ever been held in high esteem as a citizen and in all business circles, Mr. Charles Jewell, departed this life after a short illness. He has held for three successive terms the office of Receiver of Taxes, and resigned during his last to enter upon his duties as First Teller of the National Exchange Bank. By his death this institution loses a valued officer.

THE FIRST DAY OF FALL.—Not, we hope, of our nation's progress or our individual fortunes, but of the calendar year. A *fall* in prices of Ready made Clothing, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First Class House, under the Continental, would be inaugurated if the prices were not already at the lowest for the style of goods. Any one doubting is invited to call and see the garments and prices, at No. 824 Chesnut street.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH.—Rev. Nathaniel McFetridge, a graduate of the last class of Allegheny Seminary, will preach in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Fitzwater, to-morrow morning and afternoon.

STEALING FRUIT.—George Clark, a black boy, was arrested at an early hour this morning, for stealing peaches at Dock street wharf. Alderman Morrow committed him.

RUBA FOWLER was taken in custody on a charge of pilfering a breastpin. Alderman Morrow held her to answer in $600 bail.

GROVER & BAKER'S
Elastic Stitch
Family
SEWING MACHINES
Are the best in use
For the following reasons:—
They are more simple and durable; easier kept in order; make a stronger and more elastic stitch; a firmer and more beautiful seam than any other. They sew all fabrics from two common spools, require no rewinding of thread, fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation, and though every fifth stitch is cut the seam will not rip.
They Stitch, Hem, Fell, Cord, Bind, Tuck, Quilt, Gather, Braid, and Embroider. No other Machine Embroiders as well as sews perfectly.
GROVER & BAKER'S
New Styles
SHUTTLE MACHINES
For Manufacturing,
Combine the most modern and essential improvements,
The attention is requested of Tailors, Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes, Carriage Trimming, Clothing, and all others requiring the use of the most effective
LOCK-STITCH MACHINES
To these New Styles, which possess unmistakable advantages over all others.
Agents wanted for the sale of the
GROVER & BAKER
SEWING MACHINES,
In towns not now represented.
For terms and circulars apply to
GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co.,
No. 730 Chesnut street.

MR. W. H. GRAVES, AGENT BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 329 WALNUT STREET:—

Dear Sir: I beg leave to acknowledge receipt of five thousand dollars, full of all claims, under policy n your Company on life of the late Mr. James McCutcheon, issued September 14, 1866, *which amount was paid some time before due.*

I have much pleasure in thanking you for all the a cilities you afforded me for proving the claim, and think that such prompt dealing should entitle the Berkshire to the confidence and patronage of the public.

Yours respectfully,
CHARLES ROFF, Administrator.

Philadelphia, August 30, 1867.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRICES—
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing to Close out Stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

BOWER.—On the morning of the 31st of August, Mrs. ELLEN BOWER, aged 52 years, at her residence, No. 525 Cooper street, Camden, N. J.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

SAPPINGTON.—On Friday morning, the 30th instant, at his late residence, No. 1215 Brown street, SAMUEL SAPPINGTON, in the 72d year of his age.

Funeral on Monday morning, September 2. Services in Green Street M. E. Church, at 10 o'clock precisely.

WHALLEY.—At her residence, No. 725 Sansom street, on the 31st instant, Mrs. JANE WHALLEY.

☞ THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE TRACT SOCIETY will please meet at the Methodist Episcopal Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street, at 8½ o'clock A. M., September 2, to proceed in a body to attend the funeral of SAMUEL SAPPINGTON, Esq., who was a faithful members of the Board for many years.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 250 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET,
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 101 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. 8

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Grant and the Southern Commanders.

Removed Civil Officers Not to be Reinstated.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 31—P. M.

General Grant has just issued the following important order:—

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 429.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, August 29, 1867.—Commanders of the Military Districts created under the act of March 2, 1867, will make no appointments to civil office of persons who have been removed by themselves or their predecessors in command.

By command of General U. S. Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Removal of General Sickles.

The grounds given for the removal of General Sickles were that he suffered his authority to come into collision with the judicial department of the Government. The action of the President was founded upon a report from the Attorney General's office of the 24th instant, submitting the matter in all its bearings, which report will be published on Monday.

Assignment.

Brevet Brigadier-General Tompins, Deputy Quartermaster, formerly Deputy Quartermaster Department of Washington, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Fifth Military District.

Interest on Ten-Forties Due.

The interest on the Ten-Forty bonds, payable semi-annually, falls due on September 1. About $95,000,000 in coin will be required to pay the same.

The Fifth District.

General Steedman and Collector Kellogg still remain here. It is reported to-day that one object of their visit is to urge the President to direct Hancock to reinstate Governor Wells, as one of his first acts after he assumes command of the Fifth District. A powerful pressure is already being exerted from New Orleans to secure this result.

The friends of Wells argue that the levee bonds, amounting to four millions of dollars are not valid, if signed by Governor Flanders, Sheridan's appointee, and they say they should be signed by Governor Wells to insure their legality. It is understood that some of Wells' friends have negotiated the sale of the entire four millions in New York city, at sixty cents on the dollar, conditioned that they are signed by Wells.

The President will probably yield to this influence, and one of the first acts Hancock will be directed to perform will be to reinstate Wells by direct order and request from the President. But Flanders cannot be removed without Grant's approval, and this is not likely to be given under the circumstances.

Personal.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Charles W. Carrigan, General William McCandless, and other Democrats from Philadelphia, are here, all, of course, on private business. The presence of these parties here indicates that something relative to Pennsylvania politics is in progress.

Senator Cameron arrived this morning, and had a protracted interview with General Grant.

Assistant Secretary of Treasury Chandler arrived this morning, much improved in health from his late trip.

Stocks in New York.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

NEW YORK, August 31.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

1881s, 113¼@112.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 114½@114¾.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 109⅝@109¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 110¼@111.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 108¼@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 108¼@108½.
United States 10-40s, 103@103¼.
August 7-30s, 107¼@107½.
June and July 7-30s, 107¼@107¾. Market dull.
United States 5-20s are quoted in London, this afternoon, at 73½.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains. On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express	leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" "	arrives at Lock Haven	8:40 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train	leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express	leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail	leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" "	leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" "	arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:15 and Oxford at 6:05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. I. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 8 A. M. Returning leave Cape Island at 6 P. M., stopping at principal stations only.

Fare, $3·00. Excursion Tickets, $4·00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
6 19 Superintendent.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE
OR
FEVERS,
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate publish by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD.
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH.
968 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1868.

Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.

I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.

If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.

Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.

Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;

These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.

Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.;
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 7 17 w2m3

FOURTH EDITION

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

Detail of the Rounds.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAYS OF THE "MANLY ART"

Status of the Men at the "Finish."

AARON JONES BADLY HURT.

Three of His Ribs Broken.

Special Telegrams to the Evening Telegraph.

[Fifth Despatch.]

COLORS OF THE MEN.

CINCINNATI, August 31.—Jones' colors were purple. McCoole's colors were a green ground, with a border of red, white, and blue, and gold, and an embroidered harp of Erin in the centre.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

McCoole slept last night at Middletown about seven miles from the battle field. The only pugilistic celebrity of the first water upon the ground is Barney Aaron, with the exception of the seconds of the men. The fighting ring of the men was pitched upon a piece of turf which was flat, but the sward was rather loose, and there were several clumps which were cut down as evenly as possible. It was completed, after considerable delay, at 9 A. M., and at twenty-six minutes past ten the men appeared in the ring attended by their seconds. Jones put in the first appearance and was greeted with loud cheers.

McCoole followed him directly, and met with a similar flattering reception. Jack Cooney, of Cincinnati, was chosen umpire for Jones, and Dad Ryan for McCoole. By mutual consent of the umpires, "Pap King," of New Orleans, was appointed referee, and Dick McCullough was chosen timekeeper. The bets round the ring, just before the fight, were two to one on Jones' getting first blood; even on first knock down, and even on the fight.

Jones won the choice of corners, and came into the ring with his mug beaming with a pleasant and self-confident smile. McCoole also appeared perfectly self-confident, and seemed a great favorite with a large portion of the crowd. The men immediately betook themselves to their respective corners, when Jones took out a big roll of greenbacks, and offered to stake them on the result of the mill.

THE BETTING.

I have never witnessed a prize-fight of this class where betting was so slow.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE MEN.

The men stripped, and there was a marked difference between the big-boned, hairy complexion of McCool, and fair but muscular skin of Jones.

THE FIGHT.

First Round—Sparring commenced, Jones in the finest attitude. McCoole struck Jones with his left under the right ear.

Second Round—Jones received first knock-down.

Third Round—A hot give and take, and Jones again down.

Fourth—Jones led off and went at McCoole, planting right and left on the mug, and fell.

Fifth—McCoole rushing the fighting. Both cautious, Jones planting his right on side of McCoole's head. Jones down.

Sixth—Jones struck McCoole in the body. Some severe fighting, when Jones rapped a nasty one and went down.

Seventh—Cautious sparring. Both smiling and forcing the fight. Jones down.

Eighth—Jones down.

Ninth—A little sparring, and Jones fell in his corner.

Tenth—Jones got in two nasty ones on McCoole's mouth, but received a body one in return and went down.

Eleventh—Jones cautious. McCoole forced the fighting, when Jones caught one on the smeller and went down.

Twelfth—Jones got a pretty one on McCoole's left peeper, and went down.

Thirteenth—McCoole forced Jones to the ropes, and terrific counters were exchanged, and Jones went down.

Fourteenth—Jones came up smiling; McCoole rapped Jones on the damaged peeper, and, after exchange, Jones went down.

Fifteenth—McCoole struck at Jones, who apparently slipped and fell; a foul was claimed, but not allowed.

Fifteenth—McCoole dealt an ugly blow on the left side of Aaron's conk, when he fell.

Seventeenth—Aaron slipped on his knees.

Eighteenth—Aaron got it on the body, and McCoole on the conk; Aaron down.

Nineteenth—Aaron confident but weak, and fell, while fighting, on his knees.

Twentieth—Aaron struck at McCoole—a short one—and fell.

Twenty-first—Close fighting, and give and take; Aaron down.

Twenty-second—McCoole got two terrific smashers upon the damaged eye and conk, when Jones fell.

Twenty-third—Sparring cautiously; McCoole's face much mutilated; Jones got his left home under the right lug and fell.

Twenty-fourth—Jones planted his left on cheek, and repeated with his right at the body, and fell.

Twenty-fifth—Jones got his right on the left lug, and struck with his left on the body, receiving a slight return, and fell.

Twenty-sixth—Jones led with his left on the old spot, and struck with his right on the body, and in an exchange went down.

Twenty-seventh—Jones got his left on McCoole's left peeper; McCoole made a rush and bore Aaron down.

Twenty-eighth—Cautious sparring. McCoole again bore Aaron down.

Twenty-ninth—McCoole forced the fighting and bore Aaron to the ropes and struck Aaron a nasty one on the body which floored him outside of the ring.

Thirtieth—Aaron fell outside of the ring in getting out of the way of McCoole's right.

Thirty-first—Cautious sparring. Jones got a nasty uppercut, was borne to the ropes and fell.

Thirty-second—Mike got it on the forehead from Aaron's left, and returned upon the body, when Aaron fell.

Thirty-third.—Aaron planted his right heavily on McCoole's side, and fell.

Thirty-fourth—McCoole forced the fighting, and Jones received a terrific right-hander on the conk, and fell, and was carried to his corner. Jones failed to come to time, and lost the fight.

The two men were entirely unmatched, Jones being an infant in McCoole's hands. McCoole forced the fighting all along, and Jones practiced caution, and endeavored to close up his peepers. It was evident from the first that if McCoole got his right well home that the fight was over.

Jones has seen his best days, and it is probable that he will not again appear in the ring.

The fact that McCoole drew first blood on the first round was omitted in our report of the rounds. McCoole is comparatively uninjured, with the exception of his left eye.

Jones is much damaged. Both eyes are closed, and, rumor says, three ribs broken.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Cotton dull and nominal. Middling Orleans, 26½. Coffee quiet; prime Rio, 17½@18c. in gold. Flour—Some inquiry for City Mills extra, for shipment; prices unchanged. Western opened heavy, but are improved at the close. Wheat—No white offered; red advanced 5c; fair to choice, $2 25@2 45. Corn scarce; prime white $1 06@1 10; mixed Western, $1 07@1 08; yellow, $1 18@1 19. Oats steady; fair to prime, 60@63c.; common, 58@58c. Rye—Prime, $1 30. Provisions firm, unchanged, and inactive. Sugar firm and unchanged. Stocks scarce. Whisky without sales; held at $2 35 in bond.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 31

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

AFTER BOARD.

$400 City 6s, Old	98	$2000 C & Am mt bds.	96
$400 '60 All Co 5p. c. sc.	72½	36 sh Penna R.	53½
$600 Lehigh 6s '84.....c.	87½	100 sh Phil & Erie	28½

No Second Board on Saturdays until further notice.

FOREIGN TROOPS IN NEW YORK.

Departure of Maximilian's Body-Guard for Europe To-day.

This morning there leaves New York by the Quaker City for Brest, France, a portion of the late Emperor of Mexico's (Maximilian's), body-guard, which arrived on Thursday from Vera Cruz on the French men-of-war Phlegeton and Bouret. Along with this guard, which numbers about 140, there were fifty or sixty civilians belonging to the *corps diplomatique*. These soldiers formed the celebrated Foreign Legion that did so much execution among the Mexican guerillas, and which fought faithfully and heroically beside their ill-starred Imperial master until his tragical fate at Queretaro. It was composed of contingents of volunteers from France, Austria, Belgium, and Prussia, and formed a complete army in itself, embracing all the branches of the services from engineer to cavalry, and as they formed a picturesque group around the office of the French Consul at Bowling Green, one would almost fancy he was in a little garrison town in Mexico. Conspicuous among them were the Hussars de l'Empereur, dressed in what once was a brilliant dashing uniform of a light red, the jackets of the officers were richly braided with gold lace, and the long boots of untanned leather were surmounted by a tight fitting trowers. The Gens d'Armes were dressed in a much more serviceable and less gaudy uniform, composed of a dark blue blouse, a loose pateiot with light blue facings, and a small kiepi of dark blue. Another corps, called the Contra Guerilas, were dressed precisely similar to the Gens d'Armes, with the exception of the kiepi, which was of a light blue with dark cords. This corps was especially detailed to hunt down the guerillas that infested the vicinity of the City of Mexico. As most of these men had been prisoners among the Mexicans, they were treated with true Mexican magnanimity, which consisted in stripping them nearly naked, and permitting them to live in luxurious poverty on twenty-five cents a day, which would hardly purchase a single meal in any restaurant. In addition, they were subjected to the courteous rem

NUMBER CXXXV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METER-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

August.

Monday, 26.—The Highlanders go to Strawberry Mansion and spend the day in flinging hammers, and stones, and other things. Having got through with this "highland fling," they flung themselves—on the grass.

Tuesday, 27.—An excited bull becomes rampant in Broad street, and gets shot in consequence. It appears that the only street in the city where excited "bulls" can tear around in personal safety is Third street.

Wednesday, 28.—The Society for the Promotion of Cruelty to Animals issues a circular offering five dollars, reward for the party who took the lion's head off the hydrant in Dock street. Putting an iron lion's head to a hydrant in hot weather, seems like irony.

Thursday, 29.—Andy joins the Pythens—a colored base-ball club of Philadelphia. They propose presenting him with a new "bat," made of brick clay, pressed.

Friday, 30.—Fernando Wood visits the President to solicit the position of Secretary of the Treasury. He explained his "policy" to the President, and wanted Andy to take some "numbers."

Saturday, 31.—SERIES COLUMN DAY. The Editor returns from Washington, highly pleased with his interview with Mr. Johnson and Mr. Florence. Thinks that Tom will think better of THE TELEGRAPH the more he sees of it.

SERIES EDITOR AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President is Made a Base-Baller!

HE JOINS THE MUTUAL CLUB OF N. Y.

The S. E. Closeted With the President, Tom Florence, and the Mutuals!

Full Disclosures of the Speeches and Doings!

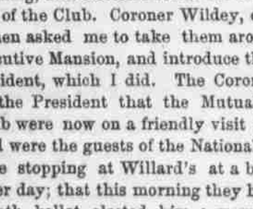
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The arrival of the famed Mutual Club of

BASE BAWLERS

here created no little commotion in base ball circles, and as their bats were flitting around their headquarters at Willard's, that famed hotel (the scene of so many ball circles, base and other kinds) was literally besieged by the members of the fraternity, all eager to catch a glimpse of the visitors. The report had somehow gone before them that they intended to elect Mr. Johnson as their "short stopper," believing that he had peculiar talents for stopping short. The Mutuals, accordingly, held a meeting at their rooms this morning, and elected President Johnson a member of the Club. Coroner Wildey, of New York, then asked me to take them around to the Executive Mansion, and introduce them to the President, which I did. The Coroner informed the President that the Mutual Base Ball Club were now on a friendly visit to this city, and were the guests of the National Club; and were stopping at Willard's at a big expense per day; that this morning they had, on the eighth ballot, elected him a member of their Club, in the position of "short stopper."

The President here laughed heartily, and striking a bell, he said to the Club that he would show them the only kind of



"STOPPERS"

he was any ways familiar with. "Only don't make me a *pitcher*," said he, laughingly, "and I shall be entirely satisfied." (Great applause.) At this juncture an intelligent freedman, who must have understood that particular "bell," arrived with a few decanters and champagne bottles, and proceeded immediately to remove the stoppers. The noise of the popping soon brought Mr. Tom Florence from the kitchen, and just as he was entering the room a champagne cork struck him fair in the face. The President immediately exclaimed, with his ready wit,

"OUT ON THE FLY,"

which raised shouts of laughter from the Mutuals, who were not expecting such an appreciation of the points of their game by the President.

After several "corkers" had been given by the different members of the Mutuals, Coroner Wildey presented to the President the badge of membership.

The President replied that he was much pleased to accept the badge and the honor of being a member of the Club. Tom Florence ran and got him a pin. He then attached the badge to the lapel of his coat. He said he held the game of base ball to be a moral recreation, and of all recreations he thought the moral kind ought to be encouraged; he believed in morals. He thought any game that hadn't a moral connected with it ought not to be allowed any more than a tale in a newspaper without a moral. The game never attached any disgrace to the members. He had played the game when a young man, and was always delighted with it. But since he had left Tennessee, he had had other games to play, of which the moral points were not so prominent. He said his little game with Congress might be called a base-ball match. They kept giving him balls in the shape of various bills, which it took all of his strength as batter to knock beyond the range of the "fielder.s" He handled a favorite bat which he called "my policy," and with which he had given "daisy cutters" to many a ball of measures pitched at him by the radicals, which he had tried his best to keep out in the field, while his friends made their innings count.

He was now

"AT THE BAT,"

so to speak, and he intended to do his level best in giving Sheridan, Sickles, Howard, and others a few "skyers," as he had done Stanton. He continued to say that he wished they would also elect Grant a member of the club, as he was afraid that the Reconstruction Club might make him their member, and he wanted to beleng to the same club with the General. He had been practising lately, he said, with Grant, giving him a few balls which he (Grant) struck amazing well, never once making a "foul," and he believed with a little practice he would make an excellent player. The President said he was so seldom in the field, that they would probably term him a "muffer;" his best position was as a batter, he believed he was a "King pin" there. (Great cheering.) He hailed with pleasure the admitted fact that the game was now designated a national one. He had tried to regulate his actions on the rules of a base-ball club. He had chosen Mr. Stanbery as umpire, and he thinks he has never yet made a foul stroke—at least the umpire has never called one. Last July, at the extra session of Congress, he received many "wild" balls from that radical pitcher, Stevens, and though a good catcher, Bill Kelley, stood behind, he struck every ball fair, and made, if not a home run, a change of base at every bat. He would say to his friends, the Mutuals, that he was now engaged in a little game where "muffing" would not answer, where every shot must be sent "hot." The Presidential nine are now having a game with the Congressional nine for the championship of the Union. Stanton, the first base of the Congressionals, was put out at their last match as pretty as ever they saw a fellow, and the President thinks that the scoring, when it is footed up, will shew some good figures for the Presidentials.

He says, although the Congressionals count heavy on their men in the field, he thinks the Presidentials will soon fix on equally as good ones to take field positions, as well as at the bat. He said he had got Grant on the first base; but he did not know whether to trust him or not. He didn't seem to be quick enough, and had already "muffed" one or two balls; but he thought after awhile the Presidentials would have their nine picked, and all assigned to their proper positions.

The Mutuals, after hearing these remarks by the President, shook hands with him, and invited him to witness their game with the Nationals that afternoon. They then retired.

Mr. Johnson, Tom Florence, and myself talked the matter over after the Mutuals had gone. Tom said he thought the President's words were about right regarding Grant, and he would move that if he staid in the Club he be put as catcher, and let some more active fellow be put on the first base. He thought Rousseau a good man. The President appealed to me as to what I thought of Grant. I said I thought he was a little out of place myself; indeed, I did not think he understood the game well enough to take a position at all, but if he must have a position, let it be in the *right field*. The President laughingly turned to Tom and said, "I suppose you know our young friend here is the Series Editor of the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH, and he feels called upon to make a joke whenever he can; I wish Seward was here, by Jove." Tom said he didn't have much of an opinion of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, or of anybody connected with it; that it was too much in politics for him. The President said I musn't be offended with anything Mr. Florence might say, that he was a good fellow, but impulsive. I said yes, and that is not the only kind of "*pulsive*" he is.

"Ah!" said the President, "how is that?"

"*Re*," said I.

The President here closed the conversation by saying, "Let's all take

AN 'INNING,'

and meet this afternoon at the field of the Nationals."

After we set down the glasses I left. The President and Tom, I verily believe, intended taking another drink, and then resuming the discussion on Grant.

I should say General Grant might be called "Our National Game." S. E.

N. B.—Don't print this, unless the fact of Johnson joining the Club leaks out.

P. S.—If you have the photographs sent with this engraved, get your wood-cutter to do them in the highest style of the art. They were taken from life, or nearly so, by Whipple, of this city, and he reckons them among his best specimens.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Obvious reasons why Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are becoming so universally popular.

First. They are the "Perfection of Mechanism," and are so regarded by eminent engineers, machinists, and scientific men everywhere, because of their superior finish and elegance of construction.

Each machine is as carefully and accurately finished as a watch.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines have rapidly taken a foremost place among the well-known machines of the day.

Secondly. Because they are adapted to the greatest range of work, and will use successfully either cotton, silk, or linen thread.

These machines are fully competent where others are found wanting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Family Sewing Machines are highly recommended by all who use them.

Thirdly. Because they make the patent "twisted loop-stitch," which is the most beautiful, elastic, and durable stitch known.

This stitch overcomes all objections to a single-thread machine.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated Sewing Machines are regarded very superior for family use.

Fourthly. Because they are "gloriously simple," as readily comprehended as a pair of scissors, and not more liable to derangement.

These machines are kept in order free of charge.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machines are acknowledged the best for manufacturing purposes.

Fifthly. Because they can be run at the highest speed, and are the most durable in constant use. Three thousand perfect stitches can be made in a single minute by power.

Willcox & Gibbs' Machines never drop stitches.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' invaluable Sewing Machines are cheerfully recommended by all physicians.

Sixthly. Because they are entirely noiseless, and are operated with perfect ease. "They can safely be used in a sick room, or by the cradle of a sleeping infant."

The work is fed from the operator along the line of sight.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' improved Sewing Machines are rapidly becoming the general favorite.

Seventhly. Because they are absolutely complete, and will hem, fell, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather, and embroider, all in the most perfect and satisfactory manner.

The hems, fells, etc., are turned under, rather than over, thus bringing the stitching on the right side.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless Sewing Machines are destined to gain a pre-eminence.

Eighthly. Because they are easily managed; a novice requires no instruction, and but little practice, to become as skilful as an experienced operator.

No screw-driver or other tools are used in oiling or cleaning machines.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' most excellent Sewing Machines are gaining popularity every day.

Ninthly. Because they cannot be turned the wrong way, and may be started with the foot, while both hands are otherwise employed in holding or arranging the work.

This patent (noiseless) "break," or "stop," is of incalculable value to beginners.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' noiseless Family Sewing Machines gain friends continually, but never lose them.

Tenthly. Because they are self-regulating and always in working order. They never have "moods," and never vex or ruffle the temper, even of the most irritable.

The hemmers, fellers, braiders, needles, etc., are all self-adjusting.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Willcox & Gibbs' rapid, noiseless, easily managed, durable, first-class Sewing Machines are in excellent favor everywhere.

Eleventhly. Because they prove superior to the most sanguine expectations.

The most exalted representation is never exaggerated.

Salesrooms, No. 720 Chesnut Street.

Willcox & Gibbs' Gold Medal Family Sewing Machines.

Agents for the sale of Willcox & Gibbs' celebrated single-thread Sewing Machines are eminently successful.

Twelfthly. Because every machine sold serves as a "telling advertisement."

No dissatisfaction is ever expressed, but hearty recommendations.

Salesrooms No. 720 Chesnut Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, INTEREST, SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD

Are Offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and Accrued Interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

The Company would state that their work continues to be pushed forward with great rapidity, and

425 Miles West from Omaha are Now in Operation,

And stocked with locomotives, cars, and all the appurtenances of a first-class road.

The amount already paid in by stockholders of the Company is $5,000,000.

The aid received from the United States Government in constructing this portion of 425 miles is:—

1. A Donation of 12,800 acres of adjacent lands to the mile (nearly all very valuable), amounting to	5,440,000 acres.
2. U. S. Six Per Cent. Currency Interest Bonds, which are a second lien, at the rate of $16,000 to the mile, amounting, for 425 miles, to	$6,800,000
The amount of the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds on 425 miles is	$6,800,000

It will be seen that, *exclusive of the land grant*, the First Mortgage Bonds represent only about *one-third* of the value of the property on which they are secured. The Company is also restrained by its Charter from issuing its bonds except as the work progresses, *and to the same amount on the various sections as are issued by the Government.* The mortgage which secures the bondholders is made to Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Massachusetts, as Trustees, who alone can issue the Bonds to the Company, and who are responsible for their issue in strict accordance with the terms of the law.

A statement of the earnings for the last quarter will be published in detail at an early day; but the accounts are already sufficiently balanced to show that the net amount is much greater than the gold interest on the Bonds that can be issued on the length of road operated. It should be remembered that these earnings are only upon a *way business* in a new and undeveloped country, and are no index of the vast traffic that must follow the completion of the whole line to the Pacific in 1870. These facts are only intended to show that these Bonds are strictly one of the safest as well as one of the most profitable securities, and are fully entitled to the confidence of the public. The Company make no appeal to the public to purchase its Bonds, as the daily subscriptions are large, and fully equal to their wants.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over 15 per cent. cheaper, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
TOWNSEND WHELAN & CO.,
J. E. LEWARS & CO.,
F. STEEB.

In Wilmington, Delaware, by
R. R. ROBINSON & CO.,
JOHN McLEAR & SON.

And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, and by the

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., BANKERS, No. 51 WALL Street.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, No. 33 WALL Street.

And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
NEW YORK.

August 15, 1867. 8 20 tuthsst

7 3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2rp **No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.**

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
7 6 2msp] **E. W. CLARK & CO.**

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE
PURCHASED THE
NEW SIX PER CENT.
REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
DUE IN 1897.
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND
ACCRUED INTEREST FROM AUGUST 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or to either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 21tf
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn,
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 3[] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

PARTIES
HOLDING GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

For investment may now realize a handsome profit by converting them into

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Which carry the same interest, viz., SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD. The difference in your favor to-day, August 14, is as follows:—

For 5-20s of 1862 we pay $230'16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1864 we pay $189'91 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of 1865 we pay $200'16 on each thousand.
For 5-20s of July we pay $180'16 on each thousand.
For 1881s we pay $210'16 on each thousand.
For 10-40s we pay $116'91 on each thousand.
For 7'30s, 2d series, we pay $180 91 on each thousand.
For 7'30s, 3d series, we pay $174'91 on each thousand.
Subject to slight variations from day to day.

W. PAINTER & CO.,
SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
8 16tf **No. 36 S. THIRD Street.**

FINANCIAL

HARRISBURG, JUNE 29, 1867.

TO THE HOLDERS

OF THE

LOANS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL SEPTEMBER 3, 1867, FOR THE REDEMPTION OF

ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS

OF THE

Loans of this Commonwealth

DUE JULY 1, 1868.

Holders will address their proposals to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LOANS OF 1868."

FRANCIS JORDAN,
SECRETARY OF STATE.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.
WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
7 2 tuthst9 STATE TREASURER.

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 20 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 8 16 1m

WE OFFER FOR SALE

UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS,

AT

NINETY-ONE

And Accrued Interest from July 1.

These BONDS are a FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT, being secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the Road and Franchises of the Company, and bear Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

Free from all Taxes, City, State and United States

For further information call at

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

8 8 1m **No. 20 S. THIRD Street.**

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.

PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.

They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees

F. & J. BODINE,
8 22 thstu1m **NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.**

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles,
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames etc. 8 16[

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m **MAD'LLE KEOGH.**

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
8 12 6m **Nos 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT Street.**

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

MARIE ANTOINETTE AND HER SON. An historical novel. By L. Mühlbach, with illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. deserve the heartiest thanks of the reading public for reproducing in America so promptly and so admirably the historical romances of Louisa Mühlbach, which are unquestionably the most complete and meritorious works of the kind that have been written since the days of Sir Walter Scott, and which cannot be too widely read. It would be well, indeed, if such books might take the place altogether of the ocean of wishy-washy, sentimental, sensational trash which floods the land, and we believe we cannot better entertain and pioneer our readers than by making a few extracts from the latest American issue of this invaluable series. The mournfully exquisite story of Marie Antoinette is one of those which will increase in melancholy pathos with every passing generation, and just now it becomes fraught with unusual interest to us because a living representation of the beautiful and unhappy queen is to be soon given us by Madame Ristori, the only actress in the world, probably, who has the courage to attempt first, and succeed in, such a delineation.

A HAPPY QUEEN.

It was the 13th of August, 1785. The queen, Marie Antoinette, had at last yielded to the requests and protestations of her dear subjects. She had left her fair Versailles and loved Trianon for one day, and had gone to Paris, in order to exhibit herself and the young prince whom she had borne to the king and the country on the 25th of March, and to receive in the cathedral of Notre Dame the blessing of the clergy and the good wishes of the Parisians.

She had an enthusiastic reception, this beautiful and much-loved queen, Marie Antoinette. She had driven into Paris in an open carriage, in company with her three children, and every one who recognized her had greeted her with a cheerful huzza, and followed her on the long road to Notre Dame, at whose door the prominent clergy awaited her, the cardinal, Prince Louis de Rohan, at their head, to introduce her to the house of the King of all kings.

Marie Antoinette was alone; only the governess of the children, the Duchesse de Polignac, sat opposite to her, upon the back seat of the carriage, and, by her side, the Norman nurse, in her charming variegated district costume, cradling in her arms Louis Charles, the young Duke of Normandy. By her side, in the front part of the carriage, sat her other two children—Therese, the princess royal, the first-born daughter, and Dauphin Louis, the presumptive heir of the much-loved King Louis the Sixteenth.

The good king had not accompanied his spouse on this journey to Paris, which she undertook in order to show to her dear, yet curious Parisians, that she was completely recovered, and that her children, the children of France, were blossoming for the future like fair buds of hope and peace.

"Go, my dear Antoinette," the king had said to his queen, in his pleasant way, and with his good-natured smile—"go to Paris in order to prepare a pleasure for my good people. Show them our children, and receive from them their thanks for the happiness which you have given to me and to them. I will not go with you, for I wish that you should be the sole recipient of the enthusiasm of the people and their joyful acclamations. I will not share your triumph, but I shall experience it in double measure if you enjoy it alone. Go, therefore, my beloved Antoinette, and rejoice in this happy hour."

Marie Antoinette did go, and she did rejoice in the happiness of the hour. While riding through Paris, hundreds recognized her, hundreds hailed her with loud acclamations. As she left the cathedral of Notre Dame, in order to ascend into the carriage again with her children and governess, one would be tempted to think that the whole square in front of the church had been changed into a dark, tumultuous sea, which dashed its raging black waves into all the streets debouching on the square, and was filling all Paris with its roar, its swell, its thunder-roll. Yes, all Paris was there, in order to look upon Marie Antoinette, who, at this hour, was not the queen, but the fair woman; the happy mother who, with the pride of the mother of the Gracchi, desired no other protection and no other companionship than that of her two sons; who, her hand resting upon the shoulder of her daughter, needed no other maid of honor to appear before the people in all the splnder and all the dignity of the Queen of France and the true mother.

Yes, all Paris was there in order to greet the queen, the woman, and the mother, and out of thousands upon thousands of throats there sounded forth the loud-ringing shout, "Long live the queen! Long live Marie Antoinette! Long live the fair mother and the fair children of France!"

Marie Antoinette felt herself deeply moved by these shouts. The sight of the faces animated with joy, of the flashing eyes, and the intoxicated peals of laughter, kindled her heart, drove the blood to her cheeks, and made her countenance beam with joy and her eyes glisten with delight. She rose from her seat, and with a gesture of inimitable grace took the youngest son from the arms of the nurse, and lifted him high in the air, in order to display this last token of her happiness and her motherly pride to the Parisians, who had not yet seen the child. The little hat, which had been placed sideways upon the high *toupet* of her powdered head, had dropped upon her neck; the broad lace cuffs had fallen back from the arms which lifted the child into the air, and allowed the whole arm to be seen without any covering above the elbow.

The eyes of the Parisians drank in this spectacle with perfect rapture, and their shoutings arose every moment like a burst of fanaticism. "How beautiful she is!" resounded everywhere from the mass. "What a wonderful arm! What a beautiful neck!" A deep flush mantled the face of Marie Antoinette. These words of praise, which were a tribute to the beauty of the woman, awoke the *queen* from the ecstasy into which the enthusiasm of her subjects had transported her. She surrendered the child again to the arms of his nurse, and sank down quickly, like a frightened dove, into the cushions of the carriage, hastily drawing up, at the same time, the lace mantle which had fallen from her shoulders, and replacing her hat upon her head. "Tell the coachman to drive on quickly," she said to the nurse; and, while the latter was communicating this order, Marie Antoinette turned to her daughter. "Now, Therese," asked she, laughing, "is it not a beautiful spectacle—our people taking so much pleasure in seeing us?" The little princess of seven years shook her proud little head with a doubting, dark look. "Mamma," said she, "these people look very dirty and ugly. I do not like them."

THE NIGHT OF HORROR.

"I must know what is going on," whispered Campan, and with cool decision she put the key into the door, turned it, entered the antechamber, and flew to the window, where there was a view of the whole court; and a fearful sight met her there. The crowd had broken the gate, pressed into the court, and was surging in great masses towards the palace doors. Here and there torches threw their glare over these masses, disclosing men with angry gestures, and women with streaming hair, swinging their arms savagely, and seeming like a picture of hell, not to be surpassed in horror even by the phantasms of Dante. Women changed to furies and bacchanalians, roaring and shouting in their murderous desires; men, like bloodthirsty tigers, preparing to spring upon their prey, and give it the death-stroke; swinging pikes and guns, which gleamed horribly in the glare of the torches; arms and fists bearing threatening daggers and knives! All this was pressing on upon the palace—all these clenched fists would soon be engaged in hammering upon the walls which separated the king and queen from the people—the executioner from his victim!

All at once there rang out a fearful, thundering cry, which made the windows rattle, and called forth a terrible echo above in the deserted hall; for through all these shrieks and howls, there resounded now a piercing cry, such as only the greatest pain or the most instant need can extort from human lips.

"That was a death-cry," whispered Madame de Campan, trembling, and drawing back from the window. "They have certainly killed the Swiss guards, who are keeping the door; they will now pour into the palace. O God! what will become of Varicourt? I must know what is going on!"

She flew through the antechamber, and opened the door of the Swiss hall. It was empty, but outside of it could be heard a confused, mixed mass of sounds, cries, and the tramping as of hundreds and hundreds of men coming on. Nearer and nearer came the sound, more distinct every moment. All at once the door was flung open on the other side of the Swiss hall, the door which led out, and Varicourt appeared in it, pushed backward by the raging, howling mass. He still sought to resist the oncoming tramp of these savage men, and, with a movement like lightning, putting his weapon across the door, he was able for one minute to hold the place against the tide—just so long as the arms which held the weapon had in them the pulse of life! Varicourt looked like a dying man; his uniform was torn and cut, his face deathly pale, and on one side disfigured by the blood which was streaming down from a broad wound in his forehead.

"It is time, it is time!" he cried, with a loud tremulous voice, and, as he saw for an instant the face of Campan at the opposite door, a flash of joy passed over his face.

"Save the queen! They will murder her!"

ROYAL MAGNANIMITY.

The two folding doors were now thrown open, and the loud voice of an officer announced, "The honorable judges of Chatelet!"

Slowly, with respectful mien and bowed head, the gentlemen, arrayed in their long black robes, entered the room, and remained humbly standing near the door.

Marie Antoinette had advanced a few steps. Not a trace of grief or disquiet was longer to be seen in her face. Her figure was erect, her glance was proud and full of fire, and the expression of her countenance noble and majestic. She was still the Queen, though not surrounded by the solemn pomp which attended the public audiences at Versailles. She did not stand on the purple-carpeted step of the throne, no gold-embroidered canopy arched over her, no crowd of brilliant courtiers surrounded her; only her husband stood near her; her son clung to her side, and his teacher, the Abbé Davout, timidly withdrew into the background. These formed all her suite. But Marie Antoinette did not need external pomp to be a queen; she was so in her bearing, in every look, in every gesture. With commanding dignity she allowed the deputation to approach her, and to speak with her. She listened with calm attention to the words of the speaker, who, in the name of the court, gave utterance to the deep horror with which the treasonable actions of the day before had filled him. He then humbly begged the queen to give such names of the rioters as might be known to her, that they might be arrested, but Marie Antoinette interrupted him in his address.

"No, sir," she cried, "no, never will I be an informer against the subjects of the king."

The speaker bowed respectfully. "Then let me at least beg of you, in the name of the High Court of the Chatelet, to give us your order to bring the guilty parties to trial, for, without such a charge, we cannot prosecute the criminals who have been engaged in these acts."

"Nor do I wish you to bring any one to trial," replied the queen, with dignity. "I have seen all, know all, and forgotten all. Go, gentlemen, go. My heart knows no vengeance; it has forgiven all those who have wounded me. Go!"

With a commanding gesture of her hand, and a gentle nod of her head, she dismissed the deputation, who silently withdrew.

"Marie," said the king, grasping the hand of his wife with unwonted eagerness, and pressing it tenderly to his lips, "Marie, I thank you in the name of all my subjects. You have acted this hour not only as a queen, but as the mother of my people."

"Ah, sire," replied the queen, with a sad smile, "only that the children will not believe in the love of their mother—only that your subjects do not consider me their mother, but their enemy."

"They have been misguided," said the king. "Evil-minded men have deceived them, but I hope we shall succeed in bringing the people back from their error."

"Sire," sighed Marie Antoinette, "I hope for nothing more; but," added she, with still firmer voice, "I also fear nothing more. The worst may break over me—it shall find me armed!"

THE LAST RIDE—DEATH.

Her toilet was at last ended; she was done with all earthly things! Ready to meet her death, she lay down on her bed and slept.

She was still sleeping when it was announced to her that a priest was there, ready to meet her, if she wanted to confess. But Marie Antoinette had already unveiled her heart before God; she wanted none of those priests of treason whom the republic had appointed after it had banished or guillotined the priests of the Church.

"As I am not mistress of my own will," she had written to her sister Elizabeth, "I shall have to submit if a priest is brought to me; but I solemnly declare that I will not speak a word to him, and that I shall treat him as a person with whom I wish to have no relations."

And Marie Antoinette kept her word; she did not refuse to allow Geroid to enter, but when he asked her if she wished to receive the consolations of religion from him, she declined.

Then, in order to warm her feet, which were cold, she walked up and down her little room. As it struck seven the door opened. It was Samson, the public executioner, who entered!

A slight thrill passed through the form of the queen. "You have come very early, sir; could you not delay a little?" When Samson denied her request, Marie Antoinette put on her calm, cold manner. She drank, without resistance, a cup of chocolate which was brought to her; she remained possessed, and wore her wonted air of dignity as they bound her hands behind her with thick cords.

At eleven o'clock she left her room, passed through the corridor, and ascended the car, which was waiting for her before the prison door. No one accompanied her, no one bade her a last farewell, not a look of pity or compassion was bestowed upon her by her keepers.

Alone, between the rows of *gens-d'armes* that were placed along the sides of the corridor, the queen advanced, Samson walking behind her, carrying the end of the rope with which the queen's hands were bound, and behind him his two assistants and the priest. This is the retinue of the queen, the daughter of an emperor, on the way to her execution!

It may be, that at this hour thousands are on their knees, offering their fervent prayers to God in behalf of Marie Antoinette, whom, in their hearts, they continued to call "the queen;" it may be that thousands are pouring out tears of compassion for her who now mounts the wretched car, and sits down on the board which is bound by ropes to the sides of the vehicles. But those who are praying and weeping have withdrawn to the solitude of their own apartments, and only God can see their tears and hear their cries. The eyes which witnessed the queen in this last drive were not allowed to shed a tear; the words which followed her on her last way could express no compassion.

All Paris knew the hour of the execution, and the people were ready to witness it. On the streets, at the windows, on the roofs, immense masses had congregated, and the whole Place de la Révolution (now the Place de la Concorde) was filled with a dark, surging crowd.

And now the drums of the guards stationed before the Conciergerie began to beat. The great white horse (which drew the car in which the queen sat, side by side with the priest, and facing backward) was driven forward by a man who was upon his back. Behind Marie Antoinette were Samson and his assistants.

The queen was pale, all the blood had left her cheeks and lips, but her eyes were red! Poor queen, she bore even then the marks of much weeping! But she could shed no tears then! Not a single one obscured her eye as her look ranged, gravely and calmly, over the mass, up the houses to the very roofs, then slowly down, and then away over the boundless sea of human faces.

Her face was as cold and grave as her eyes, her lips were firmly compressed; not a quiver betrayed whether she was suffering, and whether she shrank from the thousand and ten thousand scornful and curious looks which were fixed upon her. And yet Marie Antoinette saw it all! She saw a woman raise a child, she saw the child throw her a kiss with its little hand! At that the queen gave way for an instant, her lips quivered, her eyes were darkened with a tear! This solitary sign of human sympathy reanimated the heart of the queen, and gave her a little fresh life.

But the people took good care that Marie Antoinette should not carry this one drop of comfort to the end of her journey. The populace thronged around the car, howled, groaned, sang ribald songs, clapped their hands, and pointed their fingers in derision at Madame Veto. The queen, however, remained calm, her gaze wandering coldly over the vast multitude; only once did her eye flash on the route. It was as she passed the Palais Royal, where Philippe Egalité, once the Duke d'Orleans, lived, and read the inscription which he had caused to be placed over the main entrance of the palace.

At noon the car reached its destination. It came to a halt at the foot of the scaffold; Marie Antoinette dismounted, and then walked slowly, and with erect head, up the steps.

Not once during her dreadful ride had her lips opened, not a complaint had escaped her, not a farewell had she spoken. The only adieu which she had to give on earth was a look—one long, sad look—directed towards the Tuileries; and, as she gazed at the great pile, her cheeks grew paler, and a deep sigh escaped from her lips.

Then she placed her head under the guillotine—a momentary, breathless silence followed.

Samson lifted up the pale head that had once belonged to the Queen of France, and the people greeted the sight with the cry, "Long live the republic!"

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFES!

MARVIN'S PATENT

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

SAFES

THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

PERFECTLY DRY.

ALWAYS RETAIN THESE QUALITIES.

MANY THOUSANDS OF OUR SAFES IN USE.

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall)

AND 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

FAMILY SAFES FOR PLATE, JEWELRY, ETC. ETC.

BANKERS' STEEL CHESTS,

SECOND-HAND SAFES.

SAFES EXCHANGED ON LIBERAL TERMS. [6 1 stuthsm

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,

6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,

Manufacturer of Poudrette,

5 10 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 302 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE,

ETC. ETC

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,

FRENCH CLOCKS,

GOLD JEWELRY, AND

5 26 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,

FINE JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND

8 1 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices, BY

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street.

8 3 *Manufactory, No. 22. S. FIFTH Street.*

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 15, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at the DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 907 North MAIN Street, St. Louis, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage.—

72,000 Great Coats (footmen's).
58,000 Great Coats (horsemen's).
50,000 Uniform Hats.
50,000 Ostrich Feathers.
50,000 Hat Cords and Tassels (blue).
50,000 Forage Caps.
3,111 Uniform Frock Coats.
45,000 Uniform Jackets.
8,451 Veteran Reserve Jackets.
328 Knit Jackets.
18,680 Lined Sack Coats.
66,212 Unlined Sack Coats.
7,000 Overalls.
6,000 Stable Frocks.
89,425 Knit Shirts.
6,945 Knit Drawers.
20,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
1,000 Worsted Sashes.
282 Pairs Boots.
16,653 Pairs Bootees.
12,880 Pairs Trowsers (footmen's).
15,600 Pairs Trowsers (horsemen's).
50,000 Haversacks,
50,000 Knapsacks,
25,000 Rubber Blankets.
63,500 Woollen Blankets.
20,000 Pick Axes,
15,400 Pick Axe Handles.

These articles are all new, and offer great inducements to dealers throughout the country.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues had.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down, the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

JOHN F. RODGERS,

Captain and Military Storekeeper

8 19 13t United States Army.

LARGE SALE OF NEW MATERIAL.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General a large lot of new Quartermaster's Stores and Horse Medicines will be sold at public auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James M. Moore, Quartermaster U. S. A., on MONDAY, September 2, commencing at 10 A. M., consisting in part of—

108 lbs. ingot copper,
575 coal oil burners,
4000 tin cups,
2500 lbs. iron wire,
658 lbs. R. R. and other spikes,
103 carpenters', etc., clamps,
7079 lbs. oil tanned leather,
846 lbs. sole leather,
2483 lbs. oakum,
177 lbs. Mica,
216 lbs. packing hemp,
271 spools W. and B. thread,
8100 ft. coil chain,
90 coal oil lamps,
5,000 table legs,
17,444 lbs. asst. iron nuts,
7,481 lbs. iron and copper rivets,
14,648 handles, axe, pick, plane, etc.,
110 wagon saddletrees,
210 wrenches, Government pattern,
9 gang saws,
244 yds. paper muslin,
1,382 ft. linen hose,
200 ft. gutta percha tubing.

ALSO,

130 lbs. aloes,
100 lbs. calomel,
100 lbs. sugar lead,
646 lbs sulphur,
100 lbs. tartar emetic,
75 lbs corrosive sublimate,
39 lbs. iodide potassa,
300 lbs. sulphate copper,
100 lbs. alum,
362 lbs. glauber salts,
100 lbs. epsom salts,
100 lbs. nitrate potassse,
56 lbs. cream tartar.
447 lbs. oils juniper, spike, amber, wintergreen, British, croton, hemlock, etc. etc.; 475 lbs. tinctures, lobelia, ginger, iodine, myrrh, hemlock, etc. Red precipitate, spatulas, prescription scales, syringes, ointment, do. jars, etc. etc.

Catalogues of sale can be had upon application.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

By order of General C. H. Tompkins, Depot Quartermaster.

JAMES M. MOORE,

8 17 13t Bvt. Lieut.-Col., Q. M. in charge.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGE-BOAT.—Office United States Engineer Agency, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, New York City, August 26, 1867.—The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work, the first of the two Dredge-Boats, authorized by joint resolution of Congress, approved March 29, 1867), for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specifications visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredge-Boat to be delivered at such point on the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredge-Boat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, and 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of keel to the surface of the spar deck at amidships; to have a screw propeller at each end, one of which is to be 14 feet in diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet in diameter, driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draught to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end, and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredge-Boat, reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredge-Boat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments, ready for sea and for work, of the Dredge-Boat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers or screw propeller machinery for the same, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredge-Boat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredge-Boat," and addressed to the undersigned, at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated; and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 10 o'clock on the 10th day of September, 1867, at which time they will be opened.

The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of September, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th of September, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trial trip had by the 15th day of January, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—75 per cent. of the contract price on approval of the boat, after the trial trip, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract, in the sum of $25,000, will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

A full copy of the specifications, and of this advertisement, must be attached to each bid.

Bidders to use the printed forms which will be furnished them at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen, and copies of specifications had, at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer Offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any bid deemed to be unreasonable, or made by persons whose responsibility may be questioned. In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredge-Boat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor, so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparations of working drawings.

M. D. McALESTER,

Brevet Brig.-Gen. United States Army,

8 29 10t Major of Engineers,

In Charge Improvement of Mouth Miss. River.

PROPOSALS FOR A NEW JAIL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the 17th of September, 1867, for the erection of the Jail in and for the District of Columbia, authorized and provided for by the act of Congress, approved July 25, 1866, and the joint resolution approved March 2, 1867.

The designs, detail, drawings, and specifications can be seen at the architect's office, in the eastern grounds of the Capitol, Washington city, every day, except Sundays, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Separate bids will be received for the masonry work, brick work, iron work, and carpentry work.

The contractor whose bid may be accepted will be required to enter into a sufficient bond, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, for the faithful completion of his contract. Payments will be made as the work progresses, on estimates certified to by the architect; but twenty per centum of the estimates will be retained until the contract is completed.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, but the Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids should it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

The bids will be opened at noon on the 18th day of September next, in presence of such of the bidders as may choose to attend.

Proposals should be endorsed on the envelope 'Proposals for New Jail," and be directed to the "Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C."

O. H. BROWNING,

8 21 t9 17 Secretary of the Interior.

WANTS.

WANTED,

AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN

IN

Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey

FOR THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK

Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.

Call or address

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT

2 23 NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enwrapped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,

NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,

7 20 PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT

PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE BY

PITKIN & CO.

TEN THOUSAND NEW TEN-POUND ARMY GREY BLANKETS, Gum Blankets, Overcoats, Frock Coats, Cavalry Jackets, Blouses, Shirts and Drawers. Also, large stock Government Harness and Saddles; Tents, all sizes; Wagon Covers, Awnings Bags, etc., in quantity to suit purchasers. Great inducements to the large trade. Nos. 337 and 339 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia No. 5 PARK PLACE, New York. 6 3 3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 238 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY LIKES it. 6 12 w 2 6

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE

AND

PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

8 14 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,

PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,

GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

ALLERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,

NO. 1331 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large stock of

Hardware and Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH

1000 KEGS NAILS

AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S

Cutlery Store, No. 133 South TENTH Street,

11 Three doors above Walnut.

FURNITURE, ETC.

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia,

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD,

SOLID WALNUT,

PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,

TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,

ELEGANT CHAMBER AND

COTTAGE SUITS

BEST DINING ROOM AND

KITCHEN FURNITURE.

ALSO,

WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS, ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15 smthsm

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—

PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.

PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.

PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.

PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,

8 14 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,

REMOVED TO

N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

2 22] JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

SHOPS: No. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1753 CHESNUT STREET.

5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 1334 DOCK Street,

1 11 PHILADELPHIA.

THE SOUTH.

General Wade Hampton's Letter on the Situation.

General Wade Hampton having been solicited by a number of prominent citizens for his views as to the duty of the people of South Carolina in reference to its reorganization under the Military bills, replies in a long letter, arguing against the injustice and the unconstitutionality of the proposed measures. The following extracts from his letter will show his views:—

Has this policy of concession to unlawful demands been so productive of benefit that we still desire to pursue it? Are we prepared, for the sake of *expediency*—that fatal fallacy which has lured us so far on the road to destruction, that Trojan horse which has brought with it an Iliad of woes—to barter away the few rights remaining to us? Yet this is the course we must follow if we accept terms which we know to be contrary to the conditions on which we surrendered, which are inimical to all true reconciliations, and which are in open and palpable violation of the Constitution of the United States—of that Constitution which we swear to support, at the very moment we are grossly outraging its most sacred provisions. Would not those who vote for these laws, knowing them to be unconstitutional, be guilty of perjury? What good can come of laws which begin in fraud and can be carried into effect only by perjury? Let me not be understood as making any reflections on those Southern men who honestly and conscientiously advocate our acceptance of these Military bills. Any divisions among us are to be deprecated, and it is as unwise as it is unkind to impugn the motives of men who, on many a field, have proved their devotion to the South. Especially do I regret the virulent attacks which have been made on that gallant soldier who so long and so ably led the illustrious 1st Corps of the Army of Northern Virginia. It has been his hard fate, in peace as in war, to be wounded by his own people. That charity which "hopeth all things," and a natural distrust of our own judgment, should make us treat the convictions of such men with at least kindly and proper consideration. But for those "who see the right, and yet the wrong pursue," who, while their country seems to be struggling in the throes of death, consult only their own base fears and low instincts—who to save their own vile property or still more vile persons, would degrade their State—who bid us accept dishonor as the price of safety—language has no terms strong enough to brand their infamy. They are as far beyond the reach of adequate punishment in this world, as they are beneath the scorn and contempt of all honorable men. * * * It is scarcely necessary for me to say that, entertaining the views I have expressed, I think it far preferable the State should remain in its present condition, under military rule, than it should give its sanction to measures which we believe to be illegal, unconstitutional, and ruinous. It is my honest and firm belief, that the voluntary acceptance of these measures by our people would surely bring, not only to the South, but to the whole country, evils far greater than any we have yet suffered. The North, flushed with success, and drunk with power, may not be able to realize this fact; but as surely as the South falls a victim to irresponsible and unlimited power, so surely will the North lose its liberties. Ruin to the South will react on the North, and if we are crushed into the dust, the Northern people will see but the foreshadowing of their own certain doom. Recognize, as an established principle, the right of any political party that may be in the ascendancy to fix upon all who differ with them laws unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and we shall begin that downward career which will lead us steadily through confusion, anarchy, and blood, to the certain overthrow of republican institutions and free government. Believing this, I regard it as the duty of every man, in the exercise of the right accorded to all by these Military bills, to oppose their adoption by all lawful means. As the people have the privilege, then, of expressing their assent or dissent on this question, I advise them, earnestly, to record the latter as fully and solemnly as possible. Let every man register, and cast his vote against the Convention, since the question will be made on that issue. * * * As it is of the last consequence to maintain the same amicable relations which have heretofore existed between the whites and the blacks, I cannot too strongly reiterate my counsel, that all classes should cultivate harmony and exercise forbearance. Let our people remember that the negroes have, as a general rule, behaved admirably, and that they are in no manner responsible for the present condition of affairs. Should they, in the future, be misled by wicked or designing men, let us consider how ignorant they necessarily are, and let us, only the more, try to convince them that we are their best friends. Deal with them with perfect justice, and thus show that you wish to promote their advancement and enlightenment. Do this, and the negroes will not only learn to trust you, but they will soon appreciate the fact so evident to us, that we can do without them far better than they can do without us. On a late public occasion, where many of you were present, I expressed my willingness to see impartial suffrage established at the South, and I believe that this opinion is entertained, not only by a large majority of the intelligent and reflecting whites, but also of the same class among the blacks. I deprecate universal suffrage, not only on general principles, but especially in the case before us, because I deny the right of Congress to prescribe the rules of citizenship in the States. The Supreme Court has decided that a negro is not a citizen of the United States, and Congress cannot reverse that decision by any act. The States, however, are competent to confer citizenship on the negro, and I think it is the part of wisdom that such action should be taken by the Southern States. We have recognised the freedom of the blacks, and have placed this fact beyond all probability of doubt, denial or recall. Let us recognize in the same frank manner, and as fully, their political rights also. For myself, I confess that I am perfectly willing to see a Constitution adopted by our State, conferring the elective franchise on the negro, on precisely the same terms as it is to be exercised by the white man, guarding against the abuse of this privilege by establishing a slight educational and property qualification for all classes.

The Whites and Blacks at War in East Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 30.—In Washington, Rhea county, East Tennessee, on Wednesday, the blacks and whites got into a fight, when the negroes were driven from the town. Getting assistance from the Loyal League, the blacks returned to the town and renewed the fight with varying success. A number of persons were wounded.

THE FENIANS.

Release of Colonels Warren and Nagle, American-Fenian Prisoners in Ireland—Interesting Correspondence on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—The following correspondence has been furnished:—

NEW YORK, August 16.—Dear Sir:—I have just received a letter from Colonel John Warren, late of the Federal Army, and a citizen of the United States, dated August 2, and written from the jail in Dublin, where he is confined a prisoner, without specific charges, and, as he believes, without just grounds. This is but one of many cases wh re American citizens of Irish birth, and some of American birth, are detained by the British Government under some pretext or other. It is a common thing in Ireland for the emissaries of this tyrannical power to arrest and incarcerate in dungeons your own countrymen for no other reason than that they are your countrymen. The fact that the person is an American appears to be sufficient justification for the perpetration of these wrongs. This is a national insult, which our Government is not at liberty to overlook. Every citizen, whether native or adopted, is entitled to protection, and in the present case the obligation rests upon us with more than ordinary force. The reasons which render our Irish adopted citizens so obnoxious to English eyes are because, as a class, they are so entirely and purely American in their views of republican liberty, and in opposition to despotism. They hate England, because England oppresses their native land, and the faith of their fathers. They would be unworthy of their own history and degenerate Americans if they could feel otherwise under the circumstances. I therefore, Mr. President, respectfully but earnestly ask your immediate attention to this subject. I know that other public duties are pressing, but still the urgency of these cases, and the nat onal honor involved, and the duty we owe a large, patriotic, and valuable class of our fellow-citizens, require prompt action. The people have confidence in your devotion to the interests of all, without distinction of nationality or caste, and hope that you will turn aside for a moment from the cares of other public questions to give this immediate thought and official action. Respectfully, your obedient servant, FERNANDO WOOD.

Hon. Andrew Johnson.

The President placed Mr. Wood's letter before the Cabinet on Monday, the 20th instant, and Mr. Seward was directed to confer at once with Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, on the subject, and to reply to Mr. Wood. The following is the reply:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1867.—The Hon. Fernando Wood, New York—Sir:—The letter which you addressed to the President on the 16th of August, relating to the case of Colonel John Warren, late of the United States Army, who has been arrested, together with William J. Nagle, and with him detained in Dublin, under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, has been referred to this Department. The subject has already received the attention of this Department, which understands that those persons are citizens of the United States, and that there are no sufficient grounds to charge them with the commission of any offense against the laws of Great Britain; and has good reason to believe that they have already been, or will without further delay be discharged. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

On August 23, the day after, Sir Frederick Bruce telegraphed to his Government, recommending the immediate discharge of Colonels Nagle and Warren from imprisonment, and sent to Mr. Seward a copy of the despatch. It is believed they have been discharged.

VELOCIPEDES.—The use of velocipedes is becoming popular in Paris. Many of the amateurs who are fond of this sort of violent exercise have selected the vicinity of the cascade in the Bois de Boulogne, where they may be seen any morning from nine till eleven displaying their skill and the rapidity of their speed.

FROM THE DRY TORTUGAS.

The Assassination Conspirators — Arnold, Spangler, Mudd, and O'Laughlin —How they Spend their Time—What Mudd Thinks about the Newspapers.

The following is taken from a letter received in this city from the Dry Tortugas:—

FORT JEFFERSON, Florida, August 18, 1867.—I arrived here safe and sound, after a not very pleasant trip. The thermometer keeps steadily between eighty-five and ninety, but with a steady breeze, which we have all the time, I do not feel the heat so much as I did in Washington. The quarters are excellent, and plenty of them, and I have not slept under a mosquito bar, nor have I been annoyed by the mosquitoes at all. I amuse myself fishing, and it is the finest I have ever enjoyed; coraling, and collecting shell. Our greatest drawback is the irregularity of the mails. Our mail reaches us by way of Havana. It comes out from New York in one of the Havana line of steamers, and we send a schooner over for it. There are but few prisoners here now, forty-five in all, and two-thirds of them, if not more, are United States soldiers, who have been sent here for various crimes, principally desertion. The conspirators are lodged, like the other prisoners, in the second tier of casemates. Their quarters are cool, dry, and airy, and command quite as pleasant a view as there is. They manage to live pretty well with their Government rations and what their friends send them. Arnold is employed as a clerk, and seems satisfied. Spangler and O'Laughlin work at their trade as carpenters. Mudd works now in the carpenter-shop, and is getting quite handy with the tools. They all are in excellent health, but are a little thinner than is natural for them. They have the benefit of the library, and Mudd and Arnold read some. On the whole, they are much better off than they would be anywhere else; I believe certainly they are better off than any prisoners I ever saw. A reporter of the New York *Herald* visited the post this morning, and Mudd expressed some fears that he would publish something concerning them, and said that they would much rather be left alone, as they already suffered a good deal from newspaper accounts. —*Washington Star.*

THE NELLIE MITCHELL DISASTER.

The Vessel at Sea with All on Board Helpless with Fever.

The brig Nellie Mitchell, Captain Dunphy, reported by telegraph as having put into Key West with crew sick, sailed from Aspinwall August 2, for Swan Island, for a load of guano, and when but four days out the crew were prostrated with Chagres fever, with the exception of the master and one man, who worked the ship. On the 8th were within fifty miles of their destined port, when the master and the only well man of the crew were attacked with fever, necessitating the heaving-to of the brig. The master, fearing that none might survive, wrote letters, and tacked them to the bulkhead, that in event of their being afterwards boarded their fate might be known. On the 11th the master recovered so far as to head the vessel for San Antonio, and then it was, he states, that his sufferings were most intense; that while endeavoring to steer the vessel on her course he often fell fainting on the deck, with no one to relieve him from his imposed task, or hand a drop of water to revive him. Fortunately, while in this condition, he was spoken by brig Lizzie Bell, from Swan Island for Weymouth, Mass., with guano. The second mate of the Lizzie Bell went on board the brig, and remained to assist the master. On the 14th the steward recovered so as to render assistance, and, thus recruited, they reached Tortugas on the 15th; but obtaining no assistance, the brig left for Key West. On the 19th, Andrew Jackson, seaman, of New York, died. The Nellie Mitchell arrived at Key West on the 20th. The day after arrival, Thomas Hamilton, second officer, died. The master relapsed, owing to over-exertion while in a feeble condition, but has recovered. A new crew would be shipped, and the brig return home.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

THE SURF HOUSE is nearer the ocean than any other first-class Hotel at this place.

The terms are only $20 per week; half price for Children and Servants. WM. T. CALEB, 5 8 tf Proprietor

Ample accommodations for six hundred people.

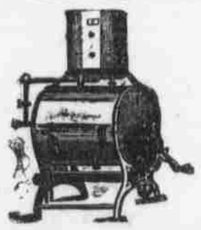
MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON, 7 8 PROPRIETOR.

GAS LIGHT
FOR THE COUNTRY.



FERRIS & CO.'S AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES, MILLS, HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC.,

FURNISHING FROM ONE TO SIX HUNDRED LIGHTS, AS MAY BE REQUIRED.

This machine is guaranteed; does not get out of order, and the time to manage it is about five minutes a week.

The simplicity of this apparatus, its entire freedom from danger, the cheapness and quality of the light over all others, have gained for it the favorable opinion of those acquainted with its merits. The names of those having used them for the last three years will be given by calling at our OFFICE,

NO. 105 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

Where the machines can be seen in operation.

FERRIS & CO., Box 491 P. O.

Send for a Pamphlet. 7 3uthsam

RARE MANUFACTURES

IN FINE CONFECTIONS,

FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

8 27 tuthsmrp NO. 1210 MARKET ST.

EFFERVESCING GRANULAR SALTS
OF CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

KISSINGEN,
VICHY,
SEIDLITZ,
SARATOGA, ETC.

These Salts, so popular in England, are prepared at the Laboratory of

CHARLES ELLIS, SON & CO.,

Office and Store, corner MARKET and SEVENTH.

Trade supplied on liberal terms, 7 6 stuth3mrp

DRY GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

We have now open for examination one of the largest stocks of

SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS

IN THE CITY,

And will sell them by the piece at the lowest wholesale prices.

1 case yard-wide Shirtings, 12½ cents.
1 case fine Shirting Muslins, 16 cents.
1 case extra heavy Shirtings, 18 cents.
1 case very fine Shirting, 20 cents.
3 cases best Shirting Muslin, 25 cents.

PILLOW MUSLINS.

5-4 Pillow Muslin, 22 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 25 cents.
5-4 Pillow Muslin, 28 cents.
5-4 Utica Pillow Muslins.

WIDE SHEETINGS.

8-4 Fine Sheetings.
8-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
9-4 Fine Sheetings.
10-4 Waltham Sheeting.
10-4 Utica Sheeting.
12-4 Huguenot Sheeting.

CANTON FLANNELS.

1 case Canton Flannels, 20 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 25 cents.
1 case Canton Flannels, 28 cents.

TICKINGS! TICKINGS!

Yard-wide Tickings, 33 cents.
Yard-wide Tickings, 40 cents.
Best wide Tickings, 45 cents.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

1000 Pairs Blankets.

We now offer for sale One Thousand Pairs FINE BED BLANKETS, purchased for cash during the early summer, at greatly reduced prices.

We will sell a good sound Blanket for a less price than soiled or damaged ones are sold for.

All-wool Blankets, $3 per pair.
Good size wool Blankets, $4 per pair.
Fine All-wool Blankets, $4·50 per pair.
Large size Blankets, $5 to $6·50 per pair.
Very large Blankets, $6·50 to $8·50 per pair.

200 pairs Slightly Damaged BLANKETS will be sold at about HALF PRICE.

Now is the opportunity to get a good Blanket for a small sum of money.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta,
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting, 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 50c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 45, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, 31c.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doyliles, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 56, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29 ABOVE RACE.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,

PRINTED FOR DRESSES

WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our Importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

COOPER'S,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets,

A GENERAL REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Linens for Ladies', Gents', and Boys' Wear, Linen Drills, White and Colored Bosom Linens, and Shirting Linens.

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached, 10c. per yard and up.

White Goods in every variety and price.

Quilts in every variety.

Calicoes, 10, 12½, 15, and 18c.; best qualities.

We now have a complete stock of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery at competition prices.

Our stock of Shirt Fronts better than ever; every style and pattern, and every price; guaranteed all Linen, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Cheap lot Table Linens, 6-4, 45c.; bargains. Bleached, 8-4, 65c. per yard.

Madame Foy's Corset and Skirt Supporters; every lady should have one.

Lawns closing out at 20c. per yard.

COOPER'S,

12 stuth4p. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

DRY GOODS.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES

IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

LATE

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.

DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

9 2 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A good assortment of Boys' Fall and Winter Clothing on hand, with daily additions. Remnant of last Winter's Stock, and all Spring Garments, much reduced in price to effect rapid closing sales.

SHAWLS.

Five Dollar Fall Woollen Square Shawls, some very stylish, entirely new designs.

Paisley Long Shawls, fine qualities, at low prices.

Black Thibet Long and Square Shawls, $5·00, up to finest goods.

Misses' and Children's Shawls.

PLAID POPLINS.

All-wool, good quality, rich colorings, $1·00.

New Styles Plaid Poplins, in fine grades.

Children's Bright Plaids, wool, and silk and wool.

Plain Poplins, in the new colorings.

Poplin Alpacas, the new shades.

French Merinoes, Wool Delaines, etc.

BLACK GOODS.

Black Wool Delaines, single and double.

Black Poplins, in several qualities.

Black French Merinoes.

Black Tamise, some auction lots.

Black Alpacas, 40 cents, regularly up to $1·50.

Black and White Calicoes and Delaines.

CHINTZES.

English and French Wrapper Prints.

American Wrapper Prints.

8000 yards Calicoes, all good selections, 12½, 15, and 18 cents.

Styles of our prints are acknowledged unexceptionable. Prices right. 1 12 stuthsp

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

10-4, 11-4, 12-4, 13-4

BLANKETS,

ALL QUALITIES.

SHEETING AND SHIRTING

MUSLINS AND LINENS

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, A FULL ASSORTMENT,

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT LOWEST PRICES. 8 2 wsm8mrp

STOKES & WOOD,

NO. 702 ARCH STREET,

OFFER AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES A FULL STOCK OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

ALPACA POPLINS, BLACK, MODE, AND BROWN, HEAVY.

NEAT FIGURED MOHAIRS, FINE, 50 CENTS.

BLUE AND WHITE AND BLACK AND WHITE PLAID CREPE POPLINS.

HEAVY SATIN STRIPED MOHAIRS, REDUCED FROM $1·25 TO 87½ CENTS.

FINE YARD-WIDE SHIRTING CHINTZES, 25, 31, AND 37½ CENTS.

STRIPED MOHAIR SKIRTING, VERY FINE, 62½ CENTS.

ALL MAKES OF SHEETING AND SHIRTING MUSLINS AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

JACQUARD SPREADS, HEAVY AND LIGHT, VERY DESIRABLE. 3 29

SKIRTING—SKIRTING CAMBRIC.—Will open To-day, 43 pieces, 1133 yards, superior skirting Cambric, at 25 cents a yard, over yard wide.

SATIN PLAID NAINSOOKS.

Will open to-day a small lot of those solid Satin Plaids, extra fine, at 62 cents.

WOOLLEN TIDIES.

A line of those exceedingly beautiful Colored Tidies, under cost of importation, and probably the last at the present low prices.

BLACK SILK BRUSSELS NET.

Plain double ground, will not soften with damp nor spit in wear; various qualities, from 75 cents to $1·60 per yard, at WORNE'S

Lace and Embroidery Store, 11* No. 38 N. EIGHTH Street.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer of all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 4smwfrp Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAVE JUST OPENED FROM NEW YORK,

100 Real Val. Lace Hdkfs., $3·25, great bargain.
Handsome Points Applique Lace Ballies.
Black Real Thread Ballies.
A new lot of Hamburg Embroideries.
500 Real Needle Work Dowlete Bands.
Reduced to close out.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 28 to 75 cents.
Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 37½ cents, very cheap.
Gents' Colored Border Hdkfs., 28, 31, and 37 cents.
Mechanic Corsets, reduced.
French Whalebone Corsets, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Hoop Skirts, reduced.
Hoop Skirts, reduced to close out.
Great reduction in Hoop Skirts previous to taking account of stock.
1 case more of Fine French X'tract.

E. R. LEE.

Small lot of 4-4 French Chints, at 17½ cents.
Large lot Real Morocco Wallets, from auction.
Turkey Morocco Portemonnaies, from auction.

8 23 E. R. LEE.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867.

NEW STYLES

FANCY CASSIMERES

AND COATINGS,

CHINCHILLA, ESQUIMAUX, AND DUFFLE BEAVERS, CLOTHS, DOESKINS,

AND

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS

All of which we offer to the Trade at

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

PANTALOON STUFFS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF BLACK FRENCH CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS; NEW STYLES OF FANCY CASSIMERES; MIXED DOESKINS, ALL SHADES, WITH A VARIETY OF GOODS ADAPTED TO BOYS' WEAR. 8 24 8

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

THE VERY DESIRABLY SITUATED Dwellings, viz.:—No. 118 North Nineteenth street, above Arch; has back buildings, all modern conveniences, side yard, a delightful garden, and rear view.

One on Broad above Brown, with stable; lot 20 by 169.

One on Green, near Nineteenth, just finished.

One on Walnut near Thirty-sixth, with stable.

Two on West Pine street, and others for sale.

GERMANTOWN—Splendid large lot corner Johnson and Morton streets. Apply.

8 29 thsmw 4t J. FREDK LIST, 629 Walnut.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A DESIrable Lot, centrally located in the City of Burlington, N. J., containing 2½ acres, suitable for a factory or foundry. Address A. W. ALLEN, No. 140 MAIN Street, 8 21 12t BURLINGTON, N. J.

GERMANTOWN.—SEVERAL DESIRable Suburban Cottages for sale. Immediate possession. W. H. STOKES, Insurance Office, 8 8 1m* Germantown

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 13 2mrp

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
September 2, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue, without reserve, 1800 cases men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [8 29 3t

SALE OF 1900 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
September 5, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, about 1900 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, Women's Misses' and Children's wear. To which the attention of the trade is called. [8 31 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS.
First very large and most attractive special package sale of
SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
on a credit of four months. At 11 o'clock
On Monday, September 2, 1867,
by order of Messrs Schneider Brothers, of New York,
200 CASES SAXONY-WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
of their own well-known manufacture, comprising a most extensive and beautifully assorted selection.
It will be to the interest of every dress-goods buyer to attend this sale, as it will be, no doubt, the largest and most imposing display of this class of goods this season in Philadelphia, the entire offering being arranged in packages for wholesale trade. [8 27 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
September 3, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [8 28 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
September 5, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [8 31 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.,
On Friday Morning,
September 6, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, which may be examined early on the morning of the sale. [8 31 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

STOCKS, ETC.
On Tuesday,
September 3, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, without reserve—
517 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine) Passenger Railway Company.
165 shares Shamokin Coal Company.
REAL ESTATE SALE, September 3.
Orphans' Court Sale—Estate of Brower, minors.—DWELLING, Rich mond street, between the Frankford road and Shackamaxon street.
BUSINESS LOCATION—Large and valuable building and large lot, known as the "Ninth United Presbyterian Church," Nos. 2000, 2002, and 2009 N. Second street, 54 feet front, 160 feet deep to Palethorp street, two fronts. Immediate possession.
VERY VALUABLE HOTEL and large lot, known as the "Abbey," Township line road, near the Wissahickon. $1000 may remain.
Peremptory Sale—For account of whom it may concern—OIL LANDS, 200 acres, West Virginia. Sale absolute.
BUSINESS LOCATION—Four story Brick Dwelling, No. 2 8 S. Fifth street, north of Spruce street.
Three-story Brick STORE AND DWELLING, No. 1726 Callowhill street, east of Fifteenth. Immediate possession.
COUNTRY PLACE, 3½ acres, Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey.
Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1706 Vaney street, between Spruce and Pine streets.
Three-story Brick DWELLING, No. 1614 Shippen street, west of Sixteenth.
BUILDING LOT, Dauphin street, west of Coral street.
TRACT 100 ACRES Coal and Timber Lands, Jay township, Elk county, Pa. [8 .8 5t
Catalogues now ready.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately,
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale in West Philadelphia.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, ETC.
On Monday morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 102 South Forty second street, West Philadelphia, will be sold, the Furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising Rosewood Piano Forte, made by Manners, of New York; parlor, chamber, and dining-room carpets; mahogany chamber suits; cottage chamber furniture; beds and mattresses; library table and bookcase; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen furniture; refrigerator; lot of school furniture, etc. [8 30 2t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
LARGE AND POSITIVE SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, FELT HATS, MATTINGS, UMBRELLAS, RUSSIA CRASH, FANCY SOAPS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC., BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE, BY CATALOGUE, FOR CASH.
On Wednesday morning,
September 4, comprising a very large assortment of new and desirable goods, worthy of special attention.
Included in Assignee's sale on Wednesday will be found, viz.:—
4000 pairs men's and boys' cassimere, satinet, and cloth pants.
300 suits—pants, coats and vests to match.
50 cases umbrellas.
150 dozen felt hats.
1000 gross fancy soap.
10 bales Russia crash.
600 Window shades.
200 dozen silver plated spoons and forks.
— dozen shirts and drawers.
— bales cotton wadding.
— lots notions, shoe laces, buttons, etc.
— pieces cassimere, dress goods, etc.
— pieces Canton matting.
— lots writing desks and work boxes.
— lots fancy glassware, etc. [8 31 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., BY CATALOGUE.
On Wednesday morning,
September 4, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention [8 31 3t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,
Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, &c., at Private Sale. [8

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Whole sale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 2m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER

HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE

FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

TO

No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,

8 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.